FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 006 *11 January 1982*

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'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD102010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 10 Jan 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Dmitriy Antonivich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA Editorial Board; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer; and Boris Andrianov, all-union radio foreign affairs commentator]

USSR Peace Policy

[Text] [Andrianov] The clock of history is finishing counting out the first 10 days of 1982. Meeting the new year, the Soviet people heard the New Year greetings to the people of our country. Among the many cordial and sincere wishes there was one, the main one, wishing that the skies over the earth should be peaceful. For our party and our people, and for all peoples on the planet, there is no task of greater importance at the international level now than that of defending peace. The struggle for peace has currently acquired a special significance at a time when the forces of international reaction are literally leaning over backward trying to force on the general public the notion of the inevitability of, and even the need for and the beneficial effect of, war -- meaning a war against the socialist world. This was the objective when some circles in the West rolled out their fabrication about an alleged Soviet military threat. This false fabrication is being issued again and again in all its variations by imperialist propaganda, scheming to justify the failure of Western strategists' plans in the internaitonal arena.

But the truth is always stronger than lies. There is no doubt that the striving of Soviet foreign policy and of the foreign policy of the whole socialist community towards peace is meeting with ever greater understanding and sympathetic support on all continents.

All this is logical. The 26th congress of our party worked out an impressive complex of measures directed toward curbing the arms race and constructive proposals for the reduction of conventional and nuclear weapons, for preserving and developing detente, for the buildup of confidence between states. The decisions of the Soviet Communists' forum were justly called a peace program for the eighties. It helped greatly to strengthen the understanding that there is no rational alternative to the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social systems. In his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that life requires beneficiary cooperation among all states for the sake of solving the peaceful constructive tasks facing each people and all mankind.

East-West Trade

These wise words carry a direct reference to the area of interstate economic and trade links which convincingly reflect the indisputable fact: A good international political climate favorably affects the economic mutual relations between countries; and, vice versa, an aggravation of international relations has a negative influence on them. It is typical that even in the current complicated situation in the world the Soviet Union is standing by its unchanging course of developing trade and economic cooperation with capitalist countries which will contribute toward an improvement of relations generally and toward the preservation of detente.

[Nekrasov] At the same time there has recently been a deterioration in the international situation under the influence of the great-power policies of the United States. This policy finds expression in Washington's efforts to impose its will on other states and peoples, in the fact that it is unleashing and continuing an unrestrained arms race. The American administration once again resorted to forbidden means, so to speak: Using the trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to exert political pressure on them.

Apparently some political leaders of the West are slow at learning the lessons of history. During the seventies West Europe lived in conditions of peace, of detente, availing itself of the real benefits resulting from the expansion of business cooperation with socialist countries. The great and inexorably growing market capacity of socialist community states is a fact of life. Thus the tendency toward expansion of business cooperation of West European states with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is inevitable. This corresponds to their vital interests, especially in conditions of economic slump and a prolonged structural crisis in a number of major industries in conditions of significant underutilization of production capacities and constantly growing unemployment.

In yesterday's PRAVDA in an article entitled "A Factor for the Strengthening of Peace and Cooperation," Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, noted in particular that the countries which succumb to the pressure being exerted from across the ocean may have to pay for it by losing their position in our foreign trade. And experience shows that it is much easier to reduce trade relations than to restore them.

[Andrianov] The basic and principal place in the foreign economic links of our country invariably belongs to the socialist states. They are now responsible for more than half of the foreign trade turnover of the Soviet Union. The current 5-year plan envisaged that the volume of our trade with them is to increase significantly. An exceptionally important factor in the rapid development of states in our community is socialist economic integration. An example like this is impressive, isn't it? Between 1960 and 1980 the national income of CEMA countries has grown 3.2 times. Socialist countries as a whole are in a position to solve cardinal national economic problems such as the growth of energy capacities, attaining a qualitatively new level of machine building, fully satisfying the demand for consumer goods and agricultural produce. This is the objective of developing socialist economic integration, the deepening of international socialist division of labor.

Of course, the world of socialism is not without its own problems. They are being solved, and will undoubtedly be solved. They will be solved because socialism has by no means exhausted its possibilities or its driving forces. It is a society which continues to develop dynamically and confidently, surmounting any difficulties and costs along its way.

U.S. Economic Crisis

[Nekrasov] A different picture of the current state of affairs as well as of the development prospects for the near future is presented by the world of capital which is going through a third economic cisis in only one decade. Let us take the strongest capitalist country, the United States. The results of the past year are now being summed up. And what do they show? The number of unemployed in the country has passed the 9-million mark -- or, in other words, 8.5 percent of the able-bodied population of the country cannot find work. It is true that inflation has gone down a little in the rate of its growth. Even so, it continues at a level unacceptable to normal economic development. The budget deficits which President Reagan promised to abolish are now seen as likely to continue for a number of years and even likely to grow. Thus the situation is far from perfect.

In this connection I would like to quote a serious American newspaper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which addresses itself, so to speak, to intelligent America. Here is what this newspaper wrote in summing up the results of the past year of 1981: America is a country experiencing serious economic difficulties. It is hardly capable of bearing the burden of current military expenditure. It is threatened by disaster if this expenditure is increased significantly. This is the opinion of a serious organ of the American press.

We can see the figures, the latest figures of the American budgets. The final budget for 1982 has been adopted. In it the Pentagon has received appropriations of approximately $200 billion. The President has already worked out a draft budget for 1983 in which military expenditure is expected to take up $245 billion. Here we see the other side of the picture: the tendency to preserve ambitious calculations toward achieving sone sort of military superiority over the socialist world, to spend more money to increase the profits of the military-industrial complex with no consideration of the real state of affairs in the economy. However, one cannot fail to take it into consideration. Even today many finance centres in the United States are following with concern the Reagan administration's actions in this sphere.

Where is it leading the country? In the last 20 years, say, the U.S. share in the world exports has diminished by approximately 20 percent. This means that other capitalist countries are winning the competition fight on world markets: the West European countries and Japan. The U.S. position of rivalry with the other capitalist countries is weakening. And it seems to me that this fact embodies a very important point which helps us to understand the sources of the current outburst of militancy and tension in Washington's policies.

For example, the Paris paper L'HUMANITE said something interesting on this subject. Its commentator, Ives Moreau, wrote that the present worsening of tension and use of the Polish crisis for this purpose by the Reagan Administration are merely a pretext for once again trying to affirm America's leadership over its allies, including in the economic sphere. That's quite a profound comment. It implies that the United States would like by means of the discriminatory measures it has unilaterally imposed to draw its allies into this adventurist policy, weaken their relative economic position, and to get help in coping the situation, at the expense of the other members of NATO and the other countries allied to it through various sorts of treaties and blocs.

U.S. Pressure on Allies

Such is the situation in which the 10 EEC foreign ministers assembled for their meeting in Brussels last week. There had been no events serious enough to require this conference; yet the American side -- I repeat, the American side -- insisted to its allies that a meeting of this kind was necessary to discuss the possibility of taking measures of some sort in relation to Poland, or, as the world press is now saying, in order to internationalize -- "internationalize" in quotes, of course -- through the allies the Polish question, to make it into an international issue which will help to complicate the situation and to increase tension and strengthen the U.S. grip on its allies.

Politically, America's allies in West Europe have to some extent gone along with the various American formulations, provocative in content, regarding the Polish events; but on the other hand -- and this is what is important and characteristic -- they have refused categorically, all of them, including London, Paris and Bonn, and other countries, refused categorically to take part in the kind of discriminatory measures proposed by the United States.

Let us take a specific example. What exactly was involved? The Americans have already more than once told West Europe that they are not happy about the "deal of the century," as it is called, between the Soviet Union and several West European countries providing for deliveries of antural gas from Siberia to West Europe, deliveries that would in the long term help solve West Europe's energy problems and that would give work today to something like 500,000-700,000 workers, according to the estimates of West European economists. In a crisis situation this would help those countries quite considerably. The Americans have tried very hard to prevent such a deal; and, as one of the discriminatory measures to which they are resorting, the United States has refused to supply pipelayers and equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, hoping thereby to wreck that agreement. Nothing has come of this attempt.

First, the West Germans and then other politicians of West Europe, including economic officials, declared that the deal remains in force, and that the pipeline will still be built. And Reagan, too, has had to admit finally that the American side has no real possibility of frustrating that decision. That is why, for example, there is a certain ring of truth about what the Washington POST said at the end of the Brussels meeting of the EEC foreign ministers: The results of the conference give Wasington nothing to crow about.

Greek Stance

We have discussed the position of the leading West European countries. Greece has adopted an even tougher and more precise stand in this matter. I have in mind the incident that took place in Athens following the EEC meeting. Greece was represented at the meeting by its deputy foreign minister, Fotilas, who associated himself with the communique which I mentioned. When he returned to Athens and reported on the results, he was first disavowed by his government on the grounds that he had no instructions to associate himself with such a communique, that he, in fact, violated the instructions the Greek Government gave him before the conference, and for this he was dismissed. This is a serious gesture which shows that American pressure is far from effective everywhere and at all levels.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, this episode of the Greek refusal to join in the anti-Polish communique of the EEC seems to me to be very indicative in other respects, too, not only and maybe not so much for the state of affairs in the European Community, but for the situation in NATO, primarily on its so-called southern flank, its Mediterranean flank. The American strategists in NATO now see with increased alarm that it has become difficult for them really to rely on Greece under the Papandreou government. First, that government announced that it would set about abolishing U.S. bases in its country and about withdrawing from the NATO military organization. And here it is demonstrating in practice, you might say, its lack of complaisance as NATO sees it -- or, more precisely, its independence, its unwillingness to put up with decisions alien to Greece's interests.

From the viewpoint of American geopolitics, of U.S. strategy, this is symptomatic of serious trouble. So at the Pentagon and at NATO headquarters in Brussels they are looking for something with which to compensate for the weakening of their positions in Greece. As has happened in the past, they are taking a particularly attentive look at the contradictions between Greece and Turkey. As these people from NATO and the Pentagon see it, the chronic but still very crucial contradictions between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus and a number of other questions, these contradictions, in their opinion, ought to make the Turkish military regime eager to assume Greece's role on NATO's southern flank.

U.S. Middle East Strategy

The Atlantic bloc is not alone in trying to bank on Turkey more than in the past. This is happening in a wider context as well, primarily in U.S. strategy aimed at the Near and Middle East. It is probably not for nothing that so much is being written at the moment about Washington trying to form a new military-political alliance in that region, comprising Pakistan, Saudi Arabia maybe, Egypt, Oman. It now emerges that they would like to involve Turkey as well.

[Nekrasov] But Dmitriy Antonovich, such a alliance actually was set up at one time. I refer to the so-called Middle East Treaty Organisation, CENTO, which fell apart a few years ago as you know.

[Volskiy] It collapsed as detente was being strengthened. But CENTO came into being at the height of the cold war and was an offspring of the Dulles policy. Of course, it's no coincidence that the present American administration is trying to build on the ruins of CENTO another, similar organization.

Certainly there are some quite substantial differences. First, I hardly believe they will officially conclude some multilateral treaty and give it some splendid name. That's hardly likely, because it is out of fashion. The American diplomats and their partners prefer to go about things quietly, without publicity. They realise that in the Near East any open step in the style of the Dulles policy of blocs would arouse before hand a public protest that could wreck it.

Kampuchean Situation

[Andrianov] This week the people of Kampuchea have been celebrating a great national holiday, the third anniversary of victory in the struggle against one of the most barbaric regimes in human history. Three years ago the path of national and social rebirth opened before the Kampuchean people. What is 3 years in the history of any country? And yet in that short time the liberated people of Kampuchea have achieved notable successes in overcoming the terrible heritage of the Pol Pot gangs, building a new life and restoring democracy.

[Volskiy] Yes indeed, Boris Vasilyevich, the Kampuchean people have already done a great deal. In the short space of 3 years much has been done. There is no doubt that we are witnessing the national rebirth of that country, its rebirth on the paths of socialist development, the paths of justice and peace.

However, I believe it is obvious that these very successes are not to the liking of the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists. It is not fortuitous that they are now sparing no efforts or resources to turn back the course of events in Kampuchea or rather to turn this course of events in a direction of benefit to themselves. In this respect Beijing and Washington are making most active use of the Kampuchean problem which they invented. They are using it first and foremost to hamper a consolidation of the young republic's position in the international arena and then for the broader goal of destabilizing the country.

[Andrianov] It is no secret that this so-called problem is based on deliberate falsehood and distortion of the truth about relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam, which has extended fraternal support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the bloody regime of Pol Pot's cut-throats. In making use of their fabricated Kampuchean problem, Beijing and Washington are employing it also to set the five ASEAN member countries against three Indochinese states. The fact that there is a strong fraternal alliance between Socialist Vietnam and the peoples of Democratic Laos and People's Kampuchea displeases the imperialists and the hegemonists. Their cohesion and unity are the main obstacle in the path of Chinese expansion and the U.S. imperialist penetration into Southeast Asia. For this reason the fraternal alliance is an eyesore for Beijing and Washington.

[Nekrasov] The operation now conceived in Beijing and Washington to unite the remnants of Pol Pot's forces, which have taken refuge in Thailand, with the reactionary pro-Western emigre groupings must certainly be regarded as a link in the conspiracy against Kampuchea and Vietnam. They are doing this with the intention of creating some sort of coalition government which would, it is claimed, represent the lawful authority of Democratic Kampuchea, the name given to the regime of the Pol Pot clique of Beijing proteges.

[Andrianov] There is plainly a stake here on the fact that such an assemblage of Khmer counterrevolutionaries would look more acceptable for the capitalist world. After all, even in the West there are few people who are enthusiastic about assisting the Pol Pot people, who have been branded by the world public as the bloody butchers that brutally annihilated millions of their fellow citizens. For this reason Beijing and Washington deem it necessary to conceal these killers behind less odious political figures. A choice has already been made; it has fallen on Norodom Sihanouk, the former prince and former head of state, and also on Son Sann, who under Sihanouk occupied the post of premier.

Unfortunately, the ASEAN countries' governments have found themselves drawn into all this unseemly anti-Kampuchean bustle. Although a month ago they did approve the proposal that a coalition be formed, they did not agree to grant it military aid, the main point on which Beijing and Washington were banking in their attempt to give the appearance of international assistance for this assemblage of personalities who have been rejected by the Kampuchean people.

The ASEAN countries cannot fail to be aware of how real the Chinese threat has recently become in Southeast Asia, this region of special interests for the Beijing hegemonists. The threat of the Chinese hegemonists to Southeast Asia will become even more tangible if nevertheless there is success in knocking together this so-called coalition of Khmer counterrevolutionaries. After all, the main role in it will be played by the Pol Pot people, because they do have at their disposal armed formations which, although very tattered are nevertheless generously equipped by Beijing, while the pro-Western representatives of the reactionary emigres have nothing to their name except ambition. Thus at the top of such a coalition can only appear the military-political organization of the Maosit Pol Pot people although, true, it will be concealed for the sake of appearances behind the purely nominal leadership of Sihanouk and Son Sann. However, the latter will not have in their hands the rifle, which according to Beijing gives rise to power. It appears that the coalition government would become an obedient tool in the hands of the Chinese hegemonists and the latter would without a moment's hesitation make use of it in an endeavor to implement their plans for expansion in Southeast Asia. Thus support for Beijing and Washington's venture could boomerang on those helping the designs of the Chinese hegemonists and the American imperialists.

Beijing's Militarism, Economy

[Volskiy] Just recently, on 2 January, for the first time as far as I can recall, RENMIN RIBAO published a report that last year China's military industry overfulfilled its plan. In this respect the report stressed the achievements in the production of conventional armaments and particularly noted the successes in the production of strategic and tactical nuclear missiles.

[Andrianov] That, of ocurse, is a very telling example. It testifies to a great deal; above all, definitely to the mounting militarist ambitions of the present Beijing rulers. They are openly showing off. Thus they are showing their adherence to the great-power, nationalist goals set for the country back under Mao Zedong. I mean the aspiration to world hegemony. At the same time, however, Beijing's boasting about the successes of its military industry has another cause. The Chinese leaders have simply nothing to boast about in the sphere of peaceful construction.

The country's economy continues to suffer feverishly from every sort of serious ailment. This is confirmed by the fact that the original 3-year period for the so-called regulation of the economy which expired last year has been officially extended as a minimum by a further 5-year period. What is more, numerous reports from Beijing testify to the fact that a possibility is seen there of regulating the economy not by socialist principles of economic management but by private enterprise which, it is claimed, needs to be encouraged and stimulated by every means, and in point of fact this issue has already been placed on the agenda in China.

[Nekrasov] According to official Chinese sources, comrades, the numbers of private enterpreneurs, if I am not mistaken, have already reached the 1 million mark and are continuing to mount fast. Moreover, the question has arisen, by no means for debate but in a fully practical way, of using elements of state capitalism, reviving the state capitalist sector and drawing foreign capital into the spheres of production.

[Andrianov] One realizes what Beijing is banking on is attracting foreign capital. It is counting on an inflow of currency into the Chinese economy and use of foreign technology and methods of production management. For this purpose, there are being created in Chinese territory not only so-called mixed enterprises on a joint-stock basis with foreign firms but special zones earmarked for foreign entrepreneurs, where they are ensured the most beneficial terms for the investment of capital. To justify this process, which has already got under way, Beijing economists have submitted the thesis that a little capitalism is not so terrible for China. The thing is, they indicate how much capitalism is acceptable for the Chinese economy. Meanwhile, it is indeed no secret that private enterprise is incompatible with a planned running of the economy.

Another important circumstance that cannot be disregarded is the fact that the process of China's being gradually drawn into the orbit of imperialist influence is under way. Moreover, it is very hard to control this process, thus after it has passed a certain point it could become very difficult to reverse. This is fraught with grave consequences, primarily the fact that the sociopolitical principles which normally guarantee the interests of the working people in a state that has proclaimed a socialist orientation for its development would be reduced to naught.

The economic experiments of the present Beijing rulers bear the stamp of the voluntarist eccentricities of Mao Zedong in his time. The Chinese leadership is plainly continuing to proceed in its economic policy from Maoist guidelines which are hostile to scientific socialism, thus ignoring the grave lessons of the past. This dooms the Chinese people to numerous sufferings, from which they will be able to rid themselves only when Beijing renounces Maoist concepts.

Our program's time has elapsed, esteemed comrade listeners. Thank you for your attention. All the best till our next meeting.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION' ON POLAND, TERRORISM

LD081540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Jan 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by all-union radio commentator Kazbek Basiyev, with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov; Candidate of Historical Sciences Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov]

[Excerpts] [Basiyev] Our program has been receiving letters in which our listeners have expressed their indignation at Washington's new impertinent attempt to prevent the Polish people from overcoming the crisis situation in the country and return to the constructive labor undisturbed by antisocialist elements. There are many such letters. From Astrakhan we have received a letter from listener (Gerasimov). Muscovite Ivan Alekseyevich (Khaverev), Yakov Tikhonovich (Makdarov) from the village of Krivozerka in Penzenskaya Oblast and many others write about this. Our listeners rightly point out that this can lead to a serious complication of international relations. In one form or another these letters ask the question: What arguments -- if one can call them that -- is the United States using as a basis for introducing discriminatory measures against our country and Poland? In order to answer this question one has to analyze the statement made by President Reagan on 29 December last year. To do this I turn to Radomir Georgeiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Over to you, Radomir Georgiyevich.

[Bogdanov] Like previous pronouncements, in this latest statement the President ignores the objective facts and falsifies the real state of affairs. For him, the explanations and arguments presented by the head of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, General Jaruzelski, supposedly do not exist.

Without any grounds for doing so, and contrary to the facts, the U.S. President attributes to the Soviet Union responsibility for the introduction of martial law in Poland. He asserts that for many months -- I quote -- the Russians demanded repressive measures and exerted strong pressure on the Polish leadership. And now, in Reagan's words, they are openly supporting the repressive measures undertaken in Poland.

The President's logic is extremely simple and, I would say, primitive. That is how things seem to the President, and so it costs nothing to crudely distort the position of the Soviet Union. Yet, it should be pointed out, that position was repeatedly made known to the U.S. side and explained to it. President Reagan refers in his statement to correspondence with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, but he distorts the meaning of the letter from the Soviet leader. What was the letter from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev really about? Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called directly on the United States to finally stop interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of the Polish People's Republic, interference which in its most varied forms has been continuing now for a long time. The Soviet leader's letter rejected U.S. pretensions to decide for the Poles, or instead of them, how Polish society should develop further. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the social system in Poland was chosen neither by Washington nor by Moscow or any other capital but by the Poles. No one can show the Polish leadership how it should deal with its internal affairs.

The present U.S. administration has already done much to undermine all the positive things achieved at great cost in the relations between our countries under preceding U.S. administrations. As evidenced by the President's new statement, the obsessive desire to roll back socialism puts blinders on some U.S. leaders, preventing them from seeing reality.

The collection of fabrications regarding the USSR which is persistently being repeated was needed by the U.S. President in an attempt to justify measures announced which lead to a further worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations.

What, then, is the substance of these measures? Flights by Aeroflot planes to the United States have been suspended, talks on a new Soviet-U.S. agreement on marine shipping have been postponed, and there are stricter procedures for granting permission for the sale of certain equipment and technology to the USSR which are normal trade items on the world market. Disregarding the norms of international law and obligations toward other countries, the United States is acting as an unreliable, if not capricious, partner. In this context the words in Reagan's statement about the U.S. desire to maintain constructive and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union are -- and one cannot get away from it -- mere words.

[Basiyev] Radomir Georgiyevich, what do you see as the reason for this, what I would call hysterical behavior by the Reagan administration toward the Soviet Union?

[Bogdanov] I see a whole set of reasons which have brought in their wake this -- I think you used the word felicitously -- hysterical behavior by the Reagan administration toward the Soviet Union. I see two reasons -- reasons of an external and an internal character. I would rank among the reasons of an external character the question concerning the fact that at the present time Washington is hypocritically shedding bitter tears over Poland. It is reasonable to ask why at the present time Washington is bemoaning Poland and is not bemoaning the terror in El Salvador, Honduras or South Africa. What is the nature of these tears? I would say that they are tears of despondency in connection with the downfall of its hopes of undermining the socialist order in that country. Poland is only a pretext for further stepping up international tension.

The aim of escalating international tension and using Polish problems for its own selfish interests is first and foremost to destabilize the system of security which had come about in Europe since World War II. The entire political philosophy of present-day Washington is based on a belief in force. In an atmosphere of violence, blackmail and crisis it is easier to force the hand of obstinate allies.

At the height of anti-Soviet hysteria it is easier for Washington to impose on them the arms race and nuclear weapons. At the same time there is a plain attempt to transform a purely internal Polish matter into an international problem and to transform Poland into a target for interference by imperialist states.

Another reason I would say is the fact that those people in Washington who with great difficulty embarked on talks about limiting nuclear weapons in Europe are now attempting to create a pretext for wrecking the talks in Geneva and the talks on strategic armaments which the Reagan administration was allegedly intending to commence this spring.

There are domestic reasons, too. After all it is no secret that at home the administration is encountering considerable difficulties with the economy. These difficulties are connected with the fact that it is not succeeding in reducing the level of inflation and unemployment and raising the rate of production. There is mounting indignation among broad sections of the American people over the administration's cutting programs for social needs. Apprehensions are growing over the bellicose deeds of President Reagan which are, it is now obvious to everyone, pushing the world toward nuclear conflict. Whipping up crisis feelings over the Polish issue and the Polish problem in the view of the Reagan administration somewhat relieves its problems at home.

The final reason I would give is, of course, its latest attack of moralizing and its pose, which sets one's teeth on edge, as the universal savior and protector of flouted rights. In actual fact the Reaganites are very far removed from the love of mankind, which is the term used to cover up their present deeds.

[Basiyev] Radomir Georgiyevich, I have another question here. How are Washington's allies reacting to its behavior?

[Bogdanov] This is indicated, in particular, by the 4 January communique of the EEC foreign ministers. It is a contradictory picture. Undoubtedly apprehension by the U.S. allies regarding the dangerous adventurist line of the Reagan administration has grown: about falling into a crisis situation artificially created by Washington, in the name of its own selfish imperialist interests; about losing the considerable advantages of economic cooperation with the USSR and Eastern Europe which has great importance for the West, primarily in the long term. On the other hand, common class interests and alliance commitments are pushing the U.S.' partners onto the path of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist country, onto the path of providing support to counter-revolution and, I would say, anti-national forces in Poland, forces which have brought the country to the brink of civil war -- in other words, catastrophe.

And yet, realistic leaders in West Europe and on other continents see more and more clearly that the Washington administration's conduct is the main reason making it more difficult to settle problems between states to the advantage of all and with consolidation of international security.

The remarks of the U.S. President and other U.S. officials show they simply cannot rid themselves of the methods of interference, pressure, sanctions, embargoes and so on -- all those attributes of politics which have long needed to be shelved.

[Basiyev] Thank you, Radomir Georgiyevich.

Our editorial office has recently received many letters from people interested in various aspects of the problem of international terrorism. Irina Fedorovna Malyutina from Moscow asks whether the number of terrorist acts being committed in various parts of the globe was dropped. Engineer Nikolay Fedorovich Bogatov asks about the forms of present-day international terrorism. Muscovite Vera Stepanovna Petrovskaya recalls the attempt by Reagan, the U.S. President, to accuse the Soviet Union of organizing international terrorism and asks whether the American administration has given up these nonsensical charges or whether it continues to disseminate them through its mass information and propaganda media.

We asked TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov to reply to all these questions. Please carry on, Anatoliy Andreyevich:

[Krasikov] If I may, I shall combine the first two questions, because they are closely related. The wave of terrorism has not abated during the past year. It continues to grow. This is testified to by numerous facts reported daily by the world press. Thus the problem of international terrorism is a real one, which remains very acute. The forms taken by this terrorism are extremely varied. There is the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the mass terror against the population of the Arab lands in the Near East occupied by Israel, and the persecution of the black population of the RSA where there are 1,500 prisoners for every 100,000 inhabitants. There are the bandit raids by the South African racists against Angola, the atrocities of the regimes of terror in Chile, Paraguay and El Salvador, the banditry of the Protestant extremists in Northern Ireland, the bloody forays of extremist elements in Spain, Italy and some other advanced capitalist countries and a great deal else.

[Basiyev] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what new elements have appeared in the field of late?

[Krasikov] Over the past few days 30-year old secret British Government documents have been declassified in London. True, not all have been removed from the secret list, but some have. The law permits the lifting of their secrecy classification after 30 years -- it permits but does not oblige the authorities to do so. It needs to be said that the most interesting documents are still locked away. They include everything concerning British and U.S. preparations for nuclear war against our country. That is terrorism in the broadest sense of that word. Nevertheless, some things have become public knowledge. They include documents referring to the Western powers' policy with regard to Iran.

We now know that in May 1951 after the Iranian Government headed by Mosaddeq nationalized the Anglo-Iranian oil company, London was planning to carry out armed aggression against Iran. British foreign secretary Herbert Morrison supported the idea of his cabinet colleagues about landing British armed forces at Abadan. An interesting point is that this plan was not put into action as it was not supported by the United States. The U.S. lack of support was not out of condemnation of aggression as such but because it was then preparing its own terrorist action against Mosaddeq and was counting on achieving the same goals, but by other means. An operation to remove Mosaddeq was being conducted by the CIA. In the final version of the operation they did not embark upon assassinating the Iranian prime minister. The Americans succeeded in carrying through an even more extensive operation. The entire government headed by Mosaddeq was deposed, and a pro-American terrorist regime came to power in Iran which was overthrown just recently. The Savak political police descended upon those involved in the anti-imperialist movement with brutal repressions. As for the British capitalists, they obtained full satisfaction in the form of generous monetary compensation for the nationalized enterprise.

This, then, is yet another example of, I would say, the most real international terrorism and at the same time gross interference by the West in the internal affairs of a sovereign developing state.

[Basiyev] And so, Anatoliy Andreyevich, from the facts you have cited it is obvious who is really encouraging international terrorism. It is first and foremost the United States and its NATO allies. It has been that way up to the present and, unfortunately, it still remains so. Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich, for an interesting account.

REAGAN 'TURNABOUT' ON DRAFT REGISTRATION

LD082240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 8 Jan (TASS) -- President Reagan's decision to continue the compulsory registration of 18-year olds in the United States for military call-up "shows yet again that the election promises made by presidential candidates are nothing more than cheap twaddle." This is how a CBS television correspondent described the latest step taken by the U.S. administration to whip up militaristic psychosis in the country.

In this connection CBS recalls that when President J. Carter introduced compulsory registration for young people of call-up age, R. Reagan called this measure "ineffective and pointless." Furthermore in May 1980 he sent a number of congressmen a letter in which he sharply criticized Carter's decision and called on the legislators to block it, since "it does little to improve the military preparedness" of the United States. Reagan even claimed that he had "moral objections" to this extremely unpopular program.

"Today," the television company states, "President Reagan has done a complete turnabout."

In the year that he has been in power Reagan has broken his other solemn promises that he lavishly made during the election campaign. On 20 January 1981 in a speech at the ceremony marking his official assumption of office he pompously declared that "I have not been sworn in as President just to watch the most powerful economy in the world collapse before my eyes." Scarcely a year later he was reluctantly compelled to admit that "We did not foresee the economic recession...we are dealing with circumstances beyond our control." At the height of his election promises Reagan repeatedly stated that the 1984 federal budget would be balanced without any deficit at all. But now specialists are predicting that in the next few years the deficit will reach the astronomical figure of $150 billion. In an attempt at least to check the swift increase in this deficit, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury D. Regan has for the first time officially admitted the possibility that taxes will be raised in the budget for the 1983 fiscal year although President Reagan has repeatedly promised that taxes will not be raised.

Just after being sworn in, President Reagan said: "Getting America back to work means providing a job for every American once more." But within 1 year, literally, the country had 9 million people out of work, according to official statistics. And what does the black population of the United States think of the following election statement by Reagan: "I believe in defending and observing the laws which guarantee civil rights for all black Americans," when at the end of last year there was more than 46 percent unemployment among young blacks alone.

In this respect it was none other than Treasury Secretary D. Regan himself who had the final word on President Reagan's promises. He noted with bitter irony that the President's promises "had been recorded on paper but not immortalized in concrete."

Reasons for Turnabout

LD091202 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMt 8 Jan 82

[Commentary by Radio Moscow observer Igor Dmitriyev]

[Text] On Thursday President Reagan announced he has decided to continue registration of young men for a possible military draft.

The President's decision is a marked reversal of his position taken during the election campaign. Claiming that Americans live in a dangerous world, President Reagan has said that registration could save the United States as much as 6 weeks in mobilizing emergency manpower. Explaining the move to journalists, U.S. officials were hard put to answer quite a few questions. One of them was what kind of emergency the United States is facing at present and where an immediate threat to its security comes from.

Vague references to the situation in Poland do not count because there can be no connection between the internal affairs of Poland and registration of young Americans for military service. Even if the President's decision is another show of toughness or something else along this line, it is a totally meaningless gesture. Most probably the President's decision to go on with the registration of young men for military service was dictated by other considerations.

First of all, a nation whose government puts so much emphasis on military programs and preparedness, on doctrines of global and limited wars and the arms drive, cannot live in a climate of peacetime mentality and psychology. So the registration of young men for military service serves as a reminder to the nation that the administration and the Pentagon means business when they talk so much and do so much about preparing for a confrontation.

And secondly, the Reagan administration is worried about the spread of what they describe as pacifism among the American youth. They fear that young Americans will become a power base for the wide opposition to the arms race. Young Americans who were so active during the Vietnam war can swell the ranks of the antiwar movement in America. In fact this has already been taking place. So they figure in Washington that some militarist brainwashing of young men will not hurt.

U.S. officials keep repeating that failure to register calls for fines up to $10,000 and or imprisonment for up to 5 years. At present over a million young Americans have refused to register.

Critics of the decision have said that Ronald Reagan, like President Carter, is using the lives of young people to play a game of military and foreign policy symbols. In light of the administration's record so far, symbols are likely to take the shape of crude reality.

POLOVCHAK CASE MAY LAST MONTHS OR YEARS

PM081609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Legal Fuss"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Jan -- The 14-year-old Vladimir Polovchak must be returned to his parents. That is the decision taken by the Illinois Court of Appeals, which has found unlawful the previous Chicago lower court order under which the boy had been seized from his parents by force.

The legal farce in Chicago was played out a year ago after the minor Vladimir was kidnapped from his father and mother, who had decided to return home -- to the Soviet Union. With the approval of the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. immigration authorities undertook a provocative and illegal act, giving the boy "political asylum," although at that age a child simply has no idea of what that is.

Notwithstanding, the Chicago servants of justice, in contravention of the U.S. laws and parental rights, put Vladimir "under the guardianship of the State of Illinois." This unlawful order has now been found invalid. However, the appeals court's decision in no way means that justice has finally triumphed and that the boy will be able to return to his family.

In violation of the provisions of the Final Act Polovchak's unsolicited "guardians" intend to continue to keep him in the United States by force. To this end they have already lodged a protest against the Court of Appeals' decision. It is believed that the unlawful legal fuss over the boy, clearly inspired by the authorities, may last many months and years.

PRC'S POLITICAL TENSION, LEADER INFIGHTING VIEWED

Yakovlev Commentary

LD081932 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 8 Jan 82

["Beijing: In an Impasse" -- TASS headline; by TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 January, TASS -- The economic and political situation in China remains very complex. Despite assurances by the Chinese leadership that it has found "a new way of developing the national economy" the country continues to experience serious difficulties. The problems of disproportions, unemployment, inflation and corruption that were solved in the main already during the first decade of the PRC's existence have again acquired a grave chronic nature. The British OBSERVER writes with reference to Chinese sources that a hundred million people in China are constantly hungry, 150 million are totally illiterate and an even bigger number are semi-literate. In towns, at least 15 million graudates of secondary schools are out of work. According to other data, 250 million residents of rural areas are incapable of ensuring their livelihood.

The existing socio-economic problems are being exacerbated by political tension in the country and infighting at all levels of leadership.

It follows from publications in the Chinese press that ideological and political dissaray reigns in the CPC just as in society in general. The newspaper GUANGMIN RIBAO wrote recently that today, ten years after the "Cultural Revolution," "the ideological situation in the party and in the masses is very complex." "There exist such serious phenomena as subjectivism, bureaucratism, extreme individualism, anarchism and factionalism."

After a brief compromise reached in June of last year at the 6th plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee, the infighting in the Chinese leadership flared up with new force on the same questions -- the ways of the country's development and power. The right-wing pragmatic grouping headed by Deng Xiaopeng, which proclamied the new economic policy combining both planning and market economy, failed to overcome the resistance of officials in the centre and in the provinces who are displeased with this policy.

In this connection, questions of purges and the so-called "adjustment of the guiding echelons" under the pretext of weeding out exponents of "bourgeois liberalism" have again come to the fore in domestic political struggle. The central Beijing press keeps making stern calls "to cut open abscesses," "to properly carry out the organisational settlement and adjustment of guiding groups" which do not accept the present domestic policy. As reported by the Beijing newspaper CHINA DAILY, the entire party is to be subjected to "organisational readjustment." Foreign correspondents report from Beijing that this might happen at the 12th CPC Congress, the convocation of which, incidentally, is being constantly put off.

All this shows that the Chinese leaders have not drawn the correct lessons from the tragedy to which they were led by Maoism. Becoming ever more obvious is the untenability of the present leadership's attempts to solve the problems facing the country while retaining the main precepts of Maoism.

IZVESTIYA Reveals 'True Story'

PM071203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ganshin article: "China: Leadership Split, Local Instability"]

[Text] For a relatively long period the Chinese press has been full of reports about the spread in the country of "harmful infections" which constitute a threat to society and the resulting need to strengthen party and ideological education work centrally and locally.

This topic, on the whole, is not new to China in the last 25 years. For a quarter of a century now the country has been shaken by purges and mass campaigns whose targets are now "leftists," nor "rightwing deviationists," now adherents of bourgeois ideology, now ultrarevolutionary radicals. The labels pinned on factions and individuals in Beijing's ruling clique by their political opponents change like the patterns in a kaleidoscope. At times it is hard to find one's way around behind the verbal window dressing and the demagogic accusations -- who is on the left and who on the right, and do the opponents' viewpoints really differ so very much? Such transformations evidently reflect the most characteristic feature of China's political life -- the continuing struggle for power among the highest echelons of the country's leadership.

The main targets of criticism today are those who, as the Chinese press writes, continue to hold "leftist" positions, are "infected with bourgeois liberalism" and "cast doubt on the line, course and policy of the center. There is a considerable number of "unsuitable people" in the CCP ranks, the journal HONGQI wrote. "Certain people," RENMIN RIBAO wrote, "are spreading rumors and gossip, acting openly in defiance of the CCP Central Committee and preaching bourgeois liberalization." These elements are identified and the situation is rectified by numerous commissions set up to check on party discipline at the center and at the grassroots level. There has been considerable chopping and changing among top party officials in Hebei Province. For example, according to reports in RENMIN RIBAO, the first secretary of the CCP Provincial committee has been removed and the party provincial committee has been completely reorganized.

The existence of opposition to the official course, although direct confirmation that a fierce factional struggle is being waged, is nevertheless described by the mass news media as an isolated (albeit large-scale) phenomenon indicative merely of the continuing conflict between the "healthy, stable and cohesive" party leadership and violators of discipline in the localities, individuals given jobs by the "gang of four" and bureaucrats and careerists with no stomach for rehabilitation. This interpretation of the political situation inside the country is intended primarily for Western public opinion. Furthermore, it is intended as an affirmative reply to the question: Is there a stable and united authority in China with which we can have dealings? Time and again efforts have been made to impress on the domestic audience the idea of stability and cohesion in the leadership to offset the contradications between the center and the periphery and, consequently, the inevitability of further purges and "reeducation" campaigns against "bad elements." Moreover, the apparent unity of the ruling elite in combating and criticizing these elements should, Beijing reckons, ease the crisis of confidence among the population vis-a-vis the country's leadership. But is it clear that local party and administrative leaders' resistance to central policy is in large measure an extension and product of the deep contradictions which beset the higher echelons of power.

Currently Beijing propaganda is heavily publicizing Deng Xiaoping, who it says is capable of straightening things out in the country. The scale of the campaign prompts one to suppose that this unofficial leader of the country is now close to becoming a kind of new "helsman." His opinions are widely quoted and elucidated by newspapers and the radio and his recommendations published in party theoretical publications and as booklets are effectively presented as a guide to action. The work style publicized by Deng is quoted as an example to other party members. Of what does it consist?

Very adept at political intrigues, Deng Xiaoping uses methods long practiced at the Zhongnanhai -- residence of the Beijing rulers -- playing his opponents off against one another, labeling them, reaching a temporary compromise with one group in order to squash another, planting "loyal people" in leading organs of the party, government and arms, and unbridled demagoguery and clever talk....

Paradoxes and natural laws are two concepts which go hand in hand in China today; and Deng Xiaoping's activity is graphic evidence of this. It is also a confirmation of the unscrupulousness and maneuvering for short-term ends characteristic of those who are at the helm.

Quite recently the West was calling Deng the chief advocate of "de-Maoization," a consistent supporter of democratic transformations. As long as his position was weak and Hua Guofeng, whose elevation was due to the "Cultural Revolution" and Mao Zedong's personal support, held a high party and state post, Deng Xiaoping advocated a "bold expression of views," hoping thereby to clear his clan's rivals from the political stage -- people brought to prominence by the "Cultural Revolution." But once the Deng coalition had acquired power and the position of Hua and his backers had become unsteady, Deng had to resort to maneuvers. He now calls Maoism, which the West believed he was going to throw out, the only true teaching which, through his efforts, has at last assumed a "genuinely scientific character."

His attitude to "democracy" underwent a similar metamorphosis. As soon as the criticism of the existing order in the country had sufficiently compromised the former rulers (who, as is known, removed Deng from power in 1976) and its further development began to threaten the ideological and political positions of Deng Xiaoping himself, the latter quickly resorted to tough measures in order to nip in the bud any unbridled "free-thinking." So the "democracy" he had so zealously advocated at first remained merely a fine word in the mouth of a pragmatic politicker.

It could not be otherwise. Indeed, when he called for the "emancipation of consciousness" and "bold criticism and bold action," Deng Xiaoping was certainly not thinking of democratic trends actually spreading in the country of positive and constructive criticism of accumulated shortcomings. "Let events develop naturally," he once said. "Let the masses paste up dazibao and we will arrest certain well-known characters.... Thus, at least democracy will still be apparent, although not for us, since we will be looking at it only as a sort of advertisement for foreigners. And then we will avoid the wrath of the masses...." There's the true face of the "fighter for democracy" for you!

The Deng group is currently directing its criticism against the supporters of "bourgeois liberalism," and the last thing that worries it apparently is the phenomena which constitute the quintessence of this concept and which are directly linked to the policy of "open doors to the West" pursued by Beijing's pragmatic rulers in the interests of strengthening the partnership with imperialism and of their development of private enterprise in the country. All this directly stimulates a petit bourgeois, private ownership psychology which already had very strong positions in Chinese society under the conditions of economic and sociopolitical stagnation brought about by Maoist rule.

By saying that they want to eradicate all these negative and harmful phenomena, Deng's supporters hope to be regarded by the people as advocates of moral and ideological purity and opponents of all that disheartens the conscientious and modest Chinese worker, and at the same time they are trying to prevent political opponents from accusing them of failing in the socioeconomic and political spheres. By hypocritically declaring "ruthless war" on manifestations of "bourgeois liberalism" and at the same time urging that "the struggle against 'leftism' be brought to an end," Beijing is hoping also to deal with those who are speaking out against the existing order, who are demanding a final break with the dark Maoist past, and who are worried about the destiny of socialism in the country. The ostentatious cruelty, accompanied by the execution of law-breakers, who are themselves in many respects products of the policy of Deng and his supporters, and the mass trials are also supposed to deter those who dare to act against his clan.

The increasing repression and the growing indoctrination of the population graphically reflect the ceaseless power struggle in the Chinese leadership, fraught with new mass purges and political campaigns. Foreign commentators emphasize that the casualties in the forthcoming "clarifying of relations" between groupings in the Beijing leadership could be 2-3 million members of the CCP. Echoes of the instability in the power structure also affected the work of the recent National People's Congress session. According to specialists, a number of important problems which were to have been considered at the session were not mentioned because of the continuing struggle between groupings in the country's leadership.

Now we have the true story behind the "unity and cohesion" Beijing propaganda talks about, and now we see the real state of affairs in China today.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES REHABILITATION OF LIU SHAOQI

OW921220 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Lazhin commentary]

[Text] After Mao Zedong's death and the downfall of the gang of four, the Beijing leaders in power put forward the task of republishing the history of the CCP and the history of the Chinese revolution. On this basis, many articles, pamphlets, historical recollections and so forth have been published in China. All this has been in response to the call to restore the historical truths and the true history of the CCP and is aimed at restoring the true history reversed by the gang of four. XINHUA reports that for this purpose "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" is being published.

You must remember, dear listeners, that Liu Shaoqi was rehabilitated in February 1980 at the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The session decided to remove the label "head of the bourgeois headquarters inside the party" imposed on Liu Shaoqi, and to cancel the resolution expelling him from the party and dismissing him from all posts. The session also decided to recognize Liu Shaoqi as a great Marxist, proletarian revolutionary and faithful comrade-in-arms of Mao Zedong. Thus the past biggest revisionist was turned into a martyr who had made immortal contributions.

It was at this time that the call was made to restore the true qualities of Mao Zedong Thought and that Mao Zedong Thought began to be regarded as a crystallation of the party's collective wisdom. This theory opened up a broad new world for revising, complementing and developing Mao Zedong Thought to the advantage of those who had gained the upper hand in the power struggle in the Zhongnanhai. It was conducive to defending Mao Zedong and for shifting onto others the criminal responsibility for the great damage done to the Chinese people by implementing harmful Mao Zedong Thought. In other words, the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi by the present Beijing leaders was motivated primarily by their own selfish interests. Deng Xiaoping was particularly enthusiastic about this.

You all remember, dear listeners, that during the high tide of the so-called Cultural Revolution Deng Xiaoping was known as a member of the bourgeois headquarters and the number 2 capitalist roader. Now he has returned to the Zhongnanhai. He is using the restoration of the true qualities of Mao Zedong Thought as a cover to carry out retaliations. His words are being published by newspapers and magazines in the same way Chairman Mao's quotations were published in the past to be taken as the supreme instructions to the people. Practice in the past few years has shown that Mao Zedong Thought and the now revised plan do not hold water. It is exactly these things, whether embodied in Deng Xiaoping's quotations or other forms, that are the main obstacles preventing China from returning to the road of scientific socialism.

FUTURE USSR-DPRK ECONOMIC COOPERATION REVIEWED

SK100010 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Pudovin, responsible functionary of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, is visiting our studio. We asked him to talk about the prospects for Soviet-Korean economic cooperation in 1982.

Comrade Pudovin said: Economic cooperation occupies an important position in relations between our two countries. This cooperation is based on the principle of perfect equality and fraternal cooperation. The nature of Soviet-Korean economic relations has been necessary to maintain the effectiveness of the ties between the two countries and has greatly benefited the people's economy of both.

Comrade Pudovin went on to say: The 12th meeting of the Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Soviet and Korean Governments was held in the middle part of last December. The participants comprehensively reviewed the results of the work carried out in 1981 and set forth tasks to further develop Soviet-Korean economic ties in 1982.

The Soviet Union will continue to offer technological aid to the DPRK in building eight large enterprises and other projects. In a few months, the Chongjin thermal power plant will begin operations. This power plant will be of great significance in supplying electric power to the Kim Chaek steel mill. Many Soviet technicians are working with Korean workers and engineers at the construction site of the thermal power plant. They are assembling and operating equipment from Leningrad, (?Varnaul) and other Soviet cities.

This year a cold rolled steel plate workshop will start operation at the Kim Chaek steel mill. Work is about to be completed for its inauguration. The Soviet Union has shipped new equipment of a high production capacity to this new workshop. When this facility starts operations, People's Korea will completely meet its own demands for high-quality cold rolled steel for the automobile and tractor industries.

Comrade Pudovin said: Thanks to Soviet aid, the construction of the Aoji chemical plant will be completed this year. The blueprints for this plant producing synthetic ammonia -- a major element in producing nitrogene fertilizer -- were drawn up by specialists in the Azerbaijan SSR.

This coming spring, the Pyongyang small-size electric motor plant will start producing electric motors for washing machines and refrigerators. To help the Korean friends in building this plant, nearly 100 Soviet engineers and technicians have visited People's Korea. Eighty Soviet plants have participated in the production of various pieces of equipment required for the plant.

Our country will render technical aid this year for the construction of other projects in the DPRK. Trade between the Soviet Union and the DPRK will further develop. By 1985, during the present 5-year economic plan period, USSR-Korea trade will increase by 45 percent as compared with the previous plan period. This is envisaged in an agreement signed in Pyongyang.

This year and over the next 4 years the Soviet Union will continuously ship oil, petroleum products, coal, coking coal and various machines and equipment needed for the Korean people's rapidly developing economy. In return the DPRK will ship to the USSR some metal-cutting machines, building materials, tobacco and other people's consumer goods. These, in part, are the prospects for Soviet-Korean economic cooperation this year. The realization of the bilateral agreements will no doubt contribute to consolidating friendship and cooperation between Soviet and socialist Korean workers.

REPORT FROM USSR HELICOPTER UNIT IN AFGHANISTAN

PM081249 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Ensign S. Konev report under the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil" -- "Routes of Courage"]

[Text] Dawn was barely breaking when the neighborhood resounded with the roar of helicopter engines. The helicopters took off one after another and took their prescribed course.... This is how a new day usually begins for the personnel of the helicopter subunit commanded by Maj Yu. Korovin, which is part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops on Afghanistan soil. The servicemen are performing their international duty with dignity and honor. They deliver diverse goods to remote Afghan settlements, giving the DRA working people great assistance in building a new life. The airmen reach manhood in military labor.

Capt V. Aleksandrov and Lieutenants S. Minin, A. Khokhlov and V. Arkhipov have won a good name for themselves. And a "glory leaflet" devoted to Lt Sergey Laptev was issued recently. He took off from Afghan soil for the first time as a pilot-navigator, but some time later he headed an MI-8 helicopter crew. The fact that the young officer copes successfully with his duties is evidenced, for example, by the following fact. In a comparatively short time he has made several dozen flights and performed diverse missions both to ensure the combat readiness of ground force subunits and to deliver goods to the local population.

And whenever pilots return to the airfield they praise the equipment's faultless operation. Aircraft specialists show great concern for its reliability. Among them Lt V. Lysov, chief of the technical servicing group, and the mechanics -- Ensign P. Mustyats, extended service Sgt A. Malimon and others -- invariably score high marks in the socialist competition.

Strong friendship links the airmen with the working people of the young democratic republic. I particularly recall one of the meetings. It was attended by the inhabitants of a population point and Afghan army soldiers. They expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet servicemen and the entire people of the land of the soviets for their disinterested fraternal assistance to the DRA working people. The friendly meeting ended with an amateur concert by the airmen. Sr Lt V. Avdeyev and Sr Lt S. Ulitskiy sang with great feeling songs by Soviet composers.

And a little while later the red-starred helicopters took off once again. Awaiting them were new routes demanding skill and courage.

KABUL SEMINAR ASSESSES PDPA ORGANIZATIONAL TASKS

PM071689 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 4

[Dispatch from Correspondent L. Mironiv: "Seminar Held"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Dec -- A seminar of senior party workers on the issues involved in implementing the decisions of the seventh PDPA Central Committee plenum held in December has ended in the Afghan capital.

The participants noted the successes in improving party organizations' organizational work and in strengthening the leadership of country, district, municipal and provincial party committees. There has been a marked increase in the prestige of grassroots party committees. PDPA activists are playing a leading role in all measures to smash the counterrevolutionary groupings.

The seminar also noted existing shortcomings caused largely by the immaturity of some party members and their lack of organizational experience. In order to enhance party members' ideological tempering and increase their role in the country's life a campaign to award party documents to PDPA members and candidate members will be launched next year. The seminar endorsed the plenum's decision to convene a national party conference.

HENG SAMRIN ACKNOWLEDGES SUPPORT OF USSR, OTHERS

LD071608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] The working people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are today marking their national holiday, victory day. To mark this occasion Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the republic's State Council, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent:

The successful development of the Kampuchean revolution became possible thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the courage and heroism of the entire Kampuchean people and the all-round support and assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and the other socialist countries.

'LIES' ABOUT SRV USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS CONTINUE

LD091104 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 9 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS -- The Pentagon and the U.S. State Department continue spreading the lies fabricated in Washington that the SRV uses death-carrying chemical agents. Many authoritative international experts have repeatedly exposed the utter falsehood of such allegations. Such a conclusion was, for example, drawn by a U.N. special group which was specially sent to Thailand on the insistence of Washington and its NATO partners to collect there "information" to prove the American allegations. The group admitted in an official report issued upon their return to New York that they had not discovered any proofs of the afore-mentioned claims.

Meanwhile, a number of prominent scientists as well as press media of the United States have exposed Washington's intentions to accelerate the production of toxic chemicals. Thus addressing a scientific conference recently, prominent American scientist Professor Westing said that Washington is engaged in intensive preparations for chemical warfare.

On the very eve of the new year much alarm was caused in Britain by a report that the Pentagon intended to stockpile charges of binary nerve gas at the U.S. bases in Britain. There is more than enough ground for such concern.

Still alive in the memory of the peoples are reminiscences of the monstrous "experiments" carried out by American military with the chemical weapons in the countries of Indochina. At that time General Curtis Lemay, the then commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Force, advocated "throwing back the Vietnamese into the stone age" by means of bombs. His colleagues of the chemical corps were trying to achieve these barbarous aims through using napalm and the so-called "agent orange" herbicide. According to data, that are far from being complete, the USA used more than 100 thousand tons of chemical agents during the years of the aggression against the Vietnamese people. More than two million Vietnamese were victims of that chemical war. Many Americans themselves who were at that time in the zone of contamination (?were) affected by the crippling consequences of the mass use of toxic agents. All of these facts are common knowledge, and nobody can deny them. Against the background of these facts, the present-day false stories and slanders look particularly cynical.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE ASEAN

LD050953 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0521 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- Washington has recently been engaged in something resembling a coordinated political-diplomatic cultivation of ASEAN countries, writes PRAVDA today.

One after the other, emissaries of Washington -- officials of the administration, congressmen, senators, military men and private individuals -- have set off for Southeast Asia. After this series of visits, there began to be talk in Singapore, a member of ASEAN, of supporting the Kampuchean reaction with arms, and about helping to unite groups of these reactionaries into one coalition. At a recent meeting of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries in Thailand, the newspaper points out, Singapore even tried to get the whole association to support its "initiative". Many newspapers in Southeast Asia linked Singapore's position with the visit made there by U.S. guests.

"Washington's aims in the region have not changed: to push all or at least some of the ASEAN countries onto a confrontation course with their neighbors, and to use the tension arising as a result of this policy for arms deliveries to ASEAN countries. In this way a basis for military agreements is formed."

Washington's action in drawing ASEAN into the orbit of its militaristic policies in Asia continues, the newspaper emphasizes. "But the more effort put into this by Washington's emissaries the clearer it becomes that they would like to force the ASEAN countries onto a path which is foreign to the interests of their people."

Skvortsov Commentary

LD100944 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, TASS -- It is not through the return of American troops to Southeast Asia, not through concessions to Beijing's pressure, and not through making the so-called "Kampuchean issue" an eternal problem, but through dialogue, realism and goodwill that it is possible to ensure security in the region, consolidate peace and goodneighbourliness there," writes Valerian Skvortsov in the newspaper PRAVDA. He stresses that ASEAN's concessions to Beijing and Washington in the question of mutual relations with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos fetter the foreign-policy activity of the association members themselves, enable the forces of imperialism and hegemonism to interfere in the affairs of the region.

The process of the return of the American military to areas adjacent to Indochina has been more noticeably gaining pace lately, the author points out. Planes of the U.S. 7th Fleet again use their former Utapao base on Thailand's territory. The framework of cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries grew wider, and the climax of that cooperation was the Pentagon's recent participation in military exercises of the Thai Army. The U.S. Department of State is building up efforts aimed at drawing into aggressive preparations also other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which, apart from Thailand, also includes Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Washington, the commentary runs, is stepping up its activity in the region parallel with Beijing's subversive activity aimed at deepening the division between the ASEAN and three countries of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Chinese leadership resorts to armed frontier conflicts in order to maintain "a smoldering conflict" status in that vast region of Asia. "A favourable atmosphere for Washington's and Beijing's designs in the region is being created as the result of duplicity of the ASEAN's stand in its approach to relations with three socialist states of Indochina."

In the commentary it is stressed that the latest conference of the association member-countries that was held in Pattaya, Thailand, is a patent illustration of that. "Though the participants in the conference did agree that the association should not supply arms to the 'coalition' of Khmer emigrants, the raising of the 'Kampuchean issue' itself could not but cause satisfaction on the part of Washington and Beijing. The more so that the ASEAN foreign ministers ignored again a package of initiatives proposed by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and aimed at establishing in the region relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation."

POLISH MINISTER CZYREK ARRIVES FOR TALKS 10 JAN

LD100358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, arrives in Moscow today on an official visit. He has made several visits to our country. The Soviet people are confident that Jozef Czyrek's visit will assist the further consolidation of the relationship of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic.

Czyrek Welcomed

LD101524 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, TASS -- Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Moscow today for a visit.

The guest was welcomed at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Talks Begin in Moscow

LD110756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0745 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (TASS) -- Talks between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, and Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish foreign minister, began in Moscow today. The Polish minister arrived in the Soviet Union on a visit yesterday evening.

PETROV ARTICLE ASSAILS U.S. COURSE ON POLAND

LD100016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2340 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- Here follows the full text of an article by Aleksey Petrov published in PRAVDA entitled "Not Firmness But Thick-Headedness".

"To those who attentatively follow Washington's course in relation to Poland, it may seem at times that the United States is acting as if it were about to wage an undeclared war with that socialist country. In official speeches by U.S. leaders the legitimate government of the Polish People's Republic is called 'a tyrannical force,' and the struggle against the constitutional authority in Poland is proclaimed to be justified and necessary. Washington is behaving as the patron of Polish counterrevolution and its plans to overthrow the socialist order, it is directing and coordinating the actions of anticonstitutional groups in Poland and it is ensuring their material, political and propaganda cover.

"The White House figures would like to see in Poland a kind of rallying point in order to attempt to introduce a split in the socialist world and, at the same time, to shake the whole existing system of international relations. The representatives of the U.S. administration are demanding a revision of international law and order or, more precisely, its adaptation to the imperialist doctrines of the United States.

"What is it then that is now the most not to Washington's liking? It is driven mad first and foremost by the fact that in the seventies the United States had to accept the principle of equality and equal security as the only correct principle in conducting affairs in the international community. It had to recognize the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems; and it had to embark upon the path of negotiations aimed at curbing the armaments race. Now they want to anathematize all this as political sedition, rashly tolerated, and even as the betrayal of America's ideals.

"When R. Reagan speaks with pretensions about the 'leading role' of the United States in the world and also states that 'we will write off communism as a strange, unnatural phenomenon in the history of mankind,' when Secretary of State A. Haig echoes him: 'There are things more important than peace' -- it is not just an abstract philosophical credo. Behind it is a military-political program, a frantic arms race. Peace in conditions of equality no longer suits Washington.

"Let us recall the utterance by (R. Pipes) -- one of the ideological mentors of the U.S. administration. This figure advanced the theory: Either the Soviet Union will refute its existing system, or else war awaits it. Whereas a year ago (Pipes) was mildly rebuked for excessive indiscretion, in the case of Poland the set of demands on the 'revision of socialism' is now being advanced at the highest and most official level. Not only the future of relations with the Polish People's Republic, but also 'cooperation between East and West', and even stability in the world as a whole is being linked with the acceptance of these demands.

"And one more point. This American political demand is being foisted urgently upon other states, primarily West European states. The NATO allies have to fall into one rank in line with Washington. The rejection not only of their own opinions but also of their own national interests is being foisted upon them. Those who do not accept American diktat and allow themselves to doubt the well-foundedness of the American course are declared neutralists, recalcitrants from Atlantic unity.

"And apostasy, as Washington declares intimidatingly, must be punished. So attempts are made to mete out punishment. As the foreign press notes, Washington's most 'severe' 'sanction' in connection with the latest events in Poland is not so much aimed against the USSR as in the final analysis against West Europe. The United States has made several attempts to wreck economic ties between West and East, ties which are mutually advantageous. Now, evidently, certain people in Washington are not without malicious delight, rubbing their hands in the belief that even if a great deal could not be done in this area, then at least some difficulties have been created for the economies of their competitors.

"Washington evidently takes pleasure in destroying what was created by governments and peoples in recent decades in the interests of strengthening peace, establishing mutually advantageous cooperation and of the practical realization of the right of every people to run its own internal affairs without outside interference.

"All that one has been able to hear from Washington recently is: 'Poland has no right to....Poland must....Poland is obligated to....' Confusing the Polish People's Republic with California or Texas, they are taking it upon themselves to point out how it should build its own life, and what internal policies it should pursue. But who gave Washington the right to make the sovereign Polish People's Republic do anything? The Polish leadership took measures to defend its state system, and to put its house in order. This does not please certain circles in the United States. This we allow. But we must in the same way allow the fact that many people are displeased by much that is happening in the United States, where at the moment blows are being struck at the social achievements of the U.S. working people, gained during the last 50 years, where 9 million people are unemployed, and where human honor and value are measured in dollars. But this does not mean that U.S. problems should be solved according to the dictates of other countries.

"Yet interference in the affairs of other countries and peoples is considered by those in Washington almost as their natural prerogative.

"At one time, references to the need 'to defend American citizens' were the favorite pretexts for this kind of interference. Recently, Washington raised itself to the rank of 'defender' of all who call themselves 'legionaries of freedom.' It has taken under its protection antigovernment organizations, counterrevolutionary grouping and various terrorists in other countries.

"The activities of the United States and its accomplices in Poland are convincing proof of this. The propaganda brouhaha over the events in Poland raised in the United States and certain other Western countries cannot obscure the evident fact that the Polish crisis is mainly the product of the purposeful and systematic joint work of internal and external reactionary forces to undermine the constitutional foundations of the Polish state and its social structure. Let us recall that as early as 1978 methods making use of 'possible strikes and disturbances in the socialist countries' were being perfected within the NATO framework. This cannot be omitted from history.

"One must admit that preparations for a counterrevolutionary coup in Poland were well advanced. By all accounts the gentlemen from NATO already had visions that the fruit had ripened and might be ready for picking at any moment. In Washington and certain other NATO capitals they were already determining which posts would be given to which of the Solidarity extremists in a government that would come to power as a result of the overthrow of the present order.

"The decision by the Polish leadership averted a national tragedy that was being prepared by the enemies of Poland.

"Precisely this explains the rage evident in Washington. Massed pressure is being brought to bear upon Poland. The economic and other hostile steps being undertaken by the U.S. Government against it are aimed at creating obstacles in the normalization of its life. Calculations have not yet been abandoned in Washington of turning Poland into a hotbed of destabilization and of complicating the situation in Europe as a whole.

"Attempts to acclimatize the world to the imperialist ambitions of the American leaders were being undertaken even before the coming to power of the Reagan administration. 'Sanctions' were announced, and the United States twisted the arms of its allies. They leaned over backwards in their accusations against the Soviet Union, in their slander against its foreign policy. But, from all of this, the U.S. policy did not become more attractive to world public opinion.

"The time of imperialist diktat has passed. Life requires rational talks and cooperation. In depriving others of a peaceful, secure life, the United States is refusing this to itself as well. The future of the American people is also unbreakably linked with the preservation of peace, as is the future of all other peoples."

SANCTIONS 'WILL NOT AFFECT' WARSAW, MOSCOW

LD091542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TASS) -- In the past weeks the White House has no other concern except a continuous chewing of the cud over Polish events. Threats, tiresome and empty, are mixed with hypocritical sights of compassion, writes political observer Aleksandr Bovin in IZVESTIYA.

The Poles are having a hard time of it indeed, he points out. For the sake of averting a national catastrophe, for the salvation of the Polish state from collapse, they have resorted to emergency measures. But they were not confronted with a necessity of choosing between good and evil. It was a necessity of choosing between a greater and a lesser evil. And the choice, naturally, was made in favor of the lesser evil.

"At present the situation is gradually returning to normal. There is a whole host of problems, economic and political, great and small, very acute and simply acute ones. And the Poles, in truth, do require compassion and help and support."

How then does compassion look from the Washington point of view? the article asks. "The White House annuls the agreement on supplies of foodstuffs to Poland. The White House supports and encourages political bankrupts, who have placed Poland on the edge of civil war. The White House is trying to teach the Polish authorities what they should do and how they should behave. And all this in the name of humanism and only in the name of humanism."

The flood of demagogic statements about Poland, the author notes, is designed to distract world public opinion from the scandalous facts of crude interference by the United States in the affairs of other peoples and states. The Washington bacchanal about Poland has another aim too: to attempt to strengthen "Atlantic" discipline, to keep in line the allies who have gone their own ways to an excessive extent. For matters had reached a point where Western Europe was bold enough to have its own opinion on practically any matter.

Western Europe, the observer writes, has not joined Reagan's sanctions -- not, of course, because there is any sympathy for General Jaruzelski in Paris, Bonn or London, but because there it is nonetheless understood that threats and sanctions are not policies. They will have no effect on Warsaw nor on Moscow. It is understood there that the Americans will not save Poland. Only the Poles themselves can save her. "Hindering them, pushing spokes into the wheels, means strengthening the potential dangers of the Polish crisis for the situation on the European Continent. We will not indulge in illusions; the positions of Western Europe are inconsistent, contradictory. We will hope that experience and realism will hold sway over 'big brother's' pressure."

EEC COMMUNIQUE SCORED; GREEK DECISION VIEWED

EEC Communique: 'Interference'

LD082304 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1730 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] Western politicians are using all permissible and impermissible propaganda tricks with the aim of succeeding in complicating the situation in Poland. For instance, in Brussels the EEC foreign ministers adopted a communique in which they accused the Polish authorities of violating the Helsinki Final Act.

Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Danilov writes that the Brussels document is formulated in a very ponderous tone and contains descriptive phrases of a similar nature. This concerns in particular the sections referring to human rights as proclaimed in the Helsinki accords. However, this emphatic stress oozes perfidy. Above all, because it at once brings to mind the 3 million unemployed in Great Britain, tens of thousands of homeless people in Italy, and 5,000 people victims of the so-called berufsverbot [ban on practicing one's profession] in the FRG. We also recall other cases showing how, in fact, human rights are guaranteed in EEC countries, whose representatives felt themselves emboldened to read lessons to the Polish authorities on how they should resolve matters in their own country and declared that they definitely do not accept the development of events in Poland.

In human relations it is considered impolite, to say the least, to enter someone's house uninvited in order to put it in order. In international relations such conduct is simply inadmissible. So speculation about the premises of such an authoritative document as the Final Act can by no means be a justification for interfering in the affairs of another country, in this case the affairs of Poland.

The authors of the communique are also waving the Helsinki document as if it were an olive branch, calling for the acceptance of the counterrevolution, while also using its premises as a stick to warn the legal Polish authorities and the allies of People's Poland.

Since the West European ministers tackle the Helsinki Final Act so unceremoniously, it would not be untoward to recall the basic principles of that document. First of all, it means nontnterference in the internal affairs of other states. The 35 countries, participants at the conference, solemnly promised that irrespective of circumstances they would refrain from -- I quote -- "any military, political or economic pressure whatsoever aimed at subordinating to their own interests the rights of another state evolving from its sovereignty." It is precisely this principle that the EEC representatives violated with their demand that the Polish People's Republic renounce the extraordinary measures which have stopped the process of destabilization of the country's situation, thus striving to pressure the authorities of the sovereign Polish state.

Then the participants at the all-European conference declared -- I quote -- that "they will refrain from rendering direct or indirect help to terrorist, subversive or other activities aimed at overthrowing by force the system of another state, participant at the conference."

The Polish counterrevolution -- and each day brings new, documented proofs -- was preparing to seize power and overturn the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic and liquidate tens of thousands of party activists and workers of the state apparatus, and even members of their families. While the essence of the document adopted in Brussels in fact can be reduced to the demand for freedom of action for overt enemies of People's Poland who, incidentally, acted not only with the West's blessing but also with its open and active support, both moral and material.

No camouflage of the verbal phrases of "the defense of the Polish nation" can hide the authentic, anti-Polish trend of the document adopted in Brussels by the West European foreign ministers. And the misleading lamentation has but one goal: to prevent the Poles from putting their own house in order.

West Reaction to Greek Decision

LD102144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[International affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] Reports from Athens say that rightwing circles in Greece have unleashed a provocative campaign of slander in connection with the position of the Papandreou government, which has refused to support a communique of the Common Market foreign ministers on the events in Poland. The Greek Government, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev notes, refused to follow blindly the United States and its other NATO allies. It repudiated the Brussels communique, as it saw in it an attempt to draw the West European countries, including Greece, into the implementation of Washington's aggressive anti-Polish and anti-Soviet plans, which are permeated with the spirit of the cold war. On Prime Minister Papandreou's decision, Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Fotilas was removed from his post for signing without further consultation with his government the Brussels communique, which in essence constituted interference in Poland's internal affairs.

The Greek Government made known its objections in principle against a number of formulations in the communique. It stated that first, it would never agree to measures undermining mutually beneficial cooperation between Greece and the European socialist countries, including the USSR. Such cooperation is one of the fundamental principles of the government's program. Second, Greece objected in principle to the application of any sanctions which the EEC might take against Poland and against any restrictions on the development of trade with the Soviet Union.

This demonstrative step by the Greek Government for the good of detente and international cooperation was met in Athens with provocative outbursts from reactionary forces. In the United States and some other countries of the West the pro-imperialist press has also published attacks on the independent foreign policy of the present Greek Government. The Greeks are being repeatedly given to understand that all the U.S. allies are obliged to fall in at Washington's command. Thus Greece and any other Western state which might dare to adopt its own position on any political question is bound to deny not only its own opinion, but, most important of all, is forced to act to the detriment of its own national interests.

All credits must go to the Papandreou government for its positive step, which testified to the fact that Greece would rather have no part in the destruction of all that has been created by the efforts of the peoples in the past decade in the interests of peace, mutually beneficial cooperation and the realization in practice of the right of every people to conduct its internal affairs without outside interference.

Greek Position in NATO Debate

LD110854 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Athens, 11 Jan, TASS -- Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs, has informed the NATO member countries that Greece comes out against the adoption of any discriminatory measures -- economic or other ones -- in connection with the events in Poland. This is clear from the note which was handed over to the NATO countries' ambassadors accredited in Athens.

It is also emphasized in the note, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman, that, in the opinion of Greece, it would be expedient for the governments of Western countries "to take up a cautious attitude" in the question of Poland. Besides, in the opinion of the Government of Greece, NATO is hardly an appropriate place to discuss the question of attitude to the events in Poland, the more so as, as Greece considers, there was no foreign military interference in Poland.

U.S. PRESSURES ALLIES TO APPLY SANCTIONS

Bush Urges Sanctions

LD081840 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 8 Jan 82

["Washington's Wrongdoing" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- The Reagan administration continues to pressure its West European partners in a bid to involve them in the campaign of hysteria whipped up by Washington around Poland and of gross intervention in the internal affairs of that country. Speaking in Charleston (South Carolina) on Thursday, U.S. Vice President Bush urged the West European governments to go against their own political and economic interests and join the discriminatory measures taken by the United States against Poland and the Soviet Union. Exploiting economic contradictions within the EEC, the Reagan administration is striving to push the "Ten" towards taking a "united" action with Washington in foreign policy and to sell its anti-Soviet line to Western Europe. While holding forth about the benefits of "political pluralism" as a means of subverting the foundations of socialism, the U.S. leaders, however, do not allow any pluralism in the foreign policy views of the NATO countries. The Americans do not stand on ceremony when they try to force those countries to look at the world, including Europe, through the eyes of the White House leaders.

While the West European countries would like to concentrate attention on the solution of acute economic problems, such as growing depression, high interest rates and unemployment which has topped the 9 million mark, the U.S. administration is constantly pressing upon them the artificial political problems which would have never arisen at all if Washington would have renounced its course of undermining international cooperation and whipping up tension. It is no one's secret that U.S. foreign policy ventures are constantly shaking Western Europe and directing its political and economic efforts towards wrong objectives. The economic interests of Western Europe lie in mutually beneficial cooperation with socialist countries. Meanwhile, the discriminatory measures which the Reagan administration is forcing upon the West European leaders are wrongdoing and flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of the socialist community. Moreover, under no circumstnaces can these measures yield the results for which Washington hopes.

There undoubtedly are forces in Western Europe which do not conceal their hostility toward the Soviet Union and openly state their ideological incompatibility with socialism. It is common knowledge that the socialist countries, too, have strong antipathy towards their ideological opponents.

However, the vital interests of the European nations imperatively demand that a sensible framework be ensured for peaceful coexistence. Today's Europe can be likened to a ship carried by a dangerous current towards the rocks and only concerted efforts can bring it to safety.

The imposition of all sorts of sanctions will not benefit anyone save Washington. At the same time the practice of discrimination will undoubtedly escalate tension and aggravate relations to such an extent that peace and security not only in Europe but in the whole of the world will be jeopardized.

PRAVDA Reports Pressure

LD100518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] PRAVDA today notes that the provocative campaign being whipped up in the West over events in Poland is fraught with dangers that could further exacerbate the international situation. The paper writes that the United States is exerting crude pressure on its allies to get their official support for its undisguised interference in Polish internal affairs. As a result, the Common Market foreign ministers, at a session in Brussels, adopted a communique to the liking of the White House. They advised the Polish authorities to give freedom to those who were trying to undermine the socialist order with support from the West's special services. However, the Ten declined to join in the discriminatory measures against the USSR and Poland announced by the U.S. President. The paper gives a reminder that the economic measures against the USSR, according to the U.S. specialists' calculations, will cost U.S. firms $300 million - $500 million annually in losses. The losses for West Europe would be even more imposing, PRAVDA notes.

Pressure To Cancel Gas Deal

LD090138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] A cable from Paris reports that a government representative has in an official statement refuted rumours about the possibility of France changing its attitude toward the agreement with the Soviet Union on gas supplies. At the microphone is our commentator Viktor Levin:

The gas-for-pipes agreement which the Soviet Union has already concluded with some West European states, such as the FRG for instance and which it is preparing to sign in the near future with others, including France, is causing the Washington administration not so much annoyance as [words indistinct] in order to force the West European countries to turn down an agreement which is beneficial to them. [Words indistinct] (?dependence) on energy-source supplies from the Soviet Union. They say: The Russians will cut off [words indistinct] and Western Europe will be left without gas. When the West Europeans, who have a rich experience of economic relations with the USSR, refuted [words indistinct], saying that no threat of unilateral action from the Soviet Union exists, Washington changed its tactics, tucked the stick behind its back and held out the carrot instead. U.S. Secretary of State Haig promised to supply the Europeans with American coal if they would decline Soviet gas. But this tactic likewise failed to bring success. The West European states know perfectly well that the United States is not in a position to provide them with coal of a quality which would make up for their refusing the gas. When the FRG, despite having been subjected to the heaviest pressure from abroad, signed the agreement with the USSR, it became clear that Western Europe intended to proceed on the basis of its own and not U.S. interests.

(?So what is the problem about)? That is not simple. It lies perhaps not so much in economics as in politics. The Washington administration has embarked on a course of whipping up tension [words indistinct] because in Washington, where the word detente is pronounced with a sneer, they are trying to (?undermine) it in order to strike a blow also at positive political processes in Europe. Now, when the U.S. administration has decided to make the Polish events a pretext for (?activating) the line of confrontation, attacks on the gas-for-pipes agreement have been resumed with new force. It may be conjectured that the rumours about France's intention of reviewing its position were born in the United States and constitute one of the elements of psychological pressure. But the precise and clear reply from the French Government representative shows that this time, too, Washington has missed its aim.

TRUD: U.S. 'Punishment'

LD090706 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 9 Jan 82

["TRUD: Whom Reagan 'Punishes'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS -- Washington, which even before whipped up an anti-Soviet hysteria, is now out to fan it to such a degree that the West Europeans should forget their true interests and march in step with the American ally, the newspaper TRUD writes today.

One of the "measures of punishment" against the Soviet Union, about which President Reagan declared in his address on the new year's eve, the newspaper recalls, was a ban on the supply of American equipment for the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Even before, when the President had no pretext for such an openly hostile move against that project, his administration was bringing all sorts of pressure to bear on the West European countries concerned that they should give it up. Washington was unhappy about the development of increasingly normal East-West relations on the European Continent.

The Soviet Union-Western European gas pipeline, the article goes on to say, most clearly appears as a symbol of constructive, good-neighbourly and mutually beneficial relations. The relations which do not accord with the philosophy of confrontation, is being preached by Washington nowadays. [as received] The "test" to which some people around the U.S. ruling circles would like to put the West European allies, is spelled out as follows: Renunciation of the project is tantamount to remaining loyal to the Western interests. "It is easy to see that the American interests are identified in this case with the West European ones. Meanwhile, these interests are presently far from being identical as regards relations with the socialist countries."

"Reagan," the newspaper stresses, "is ready to sacrifice the interests of American firms which will involve no small losses to them. But their losses seem to be a trifle compared with the losses of the West European firms if their countries follow into the footstep of the USA."

U.S., FRG Differences

LD092032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 9 Jan 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The prestige and attractiveness of the Soviet peace initiatives are given particular prominence against the backdrop of the reckless actions adopted by the U.S. administration, which uses every opportunity to aggravate the international situation. Let us take, for example, the discriminatory U.S. measures against Poland and the Soviet Union. The actions of the United States and the crude pressure which it is exerting on its allies on this question can be seen as no more than an attempt to set the West European countries against the Soviet Union and to revive the spirit of the cold war in Europe. Over to our correspondent in Bonn, Valentin Zapevalov:

[Zapevalov] It is now the umpteenth week that the so-called Polish theme has been permanently featured in the West German newspapers and has been discussed by radio, television and politicians. The first thing that can be said is that reactions to the events in Poland have been varied. The cold war harbingers have once again crawled out of their sagging dug-outs. The tone here is set by the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] opposition bloc. The conservatives are literally having hysterical fits, calling for a crusade against the East. Every single new belligerent criticism from beyond the ocean is met with unconditional approval by the CDU/CSU camp.

The West German reactionaries together with the American hawks have launched a big smear campaign against the Federal Government and all the FRG's sober-minded politicians. This whole psychological war was launched by Washington against the West German delegation during Chancellor Schmidt's recent visit to the United States. As a result of pressure official Bonn did on certain questions join the ranks of the oracles of the policy of confrontation and try to dictate a code of conduct to the Polish leadership.

However, there are quite a few people in the FRG who have made an objective assessment of the process of normalization that is taking place in Poland. Most West Germans are indignant over the actions of the Reagan administration and condemn Washington's discriminatory measures vis-a-vis Poland and the Soviet Union.

FRG economics minister Lambsdorff has spoken out against the policy of economic sanctions. Wischnewski, a deputy of the ruling Social Democratic Party, has expressed support for the major gas pipeline deal between a number of Western countries and the Soviet Union, which the United States has been doing its utmost to wreck. He said: If the Americans refuse to deliver certain spares for this project then we Europeans will find a way of replacing them. Our country depends on exports and foreign trade, Wischenewski continued. For us this is a vital question.

The West German trade unions have the same views on this. The gas pipeline deal is exceptionally important for keeping jobs open in our steel, heavy engineering and metal industries, (Bleicher), chairman of the Trade Union Association of Nordrhein-Westfalen, a major FRG land, said.

The policy of sanctions against the Soviet Union has never been successful. Amerongen, president of the FRG's Chamber of Trade and Industry, is convinced of this. Trade with the East guarantees hundreds of thousands of jobs. How topical and important this statement appears in the FRG's present situation where 1.7 million people are deprived of a job.

U.S. USING POLISH CRISIS TO 'BURY' DETENTE

LD100150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] The "International Review" is published. Its author, Boris Kotov, analyzes some events of the past week, in particular the provocative campaign being fanned up in the West around the events in Poland. Grieving in impotent anger over the failure of counterrevolutionary conspiracies in Poland, the American hawks are attempting again to use the Polish question for the creation of an international crisis under the shadow of which it would be easier to carry out their plans to accelerate the arms race, destroy the strategic balance that has come about in the world, attain nuclear superiority and bury detente. An increasing number of people both in West Europe and in America itself are beginning to understand this with deep alarm. Almost 1 month has passed since the introduction of martial law in Poland. Thanks to the resolute and effective measures adopted by the Polish leadership, life in the country is returning to normal. The first working week of the new year passed calmly and in a good working rhythm at the majority of enterprises. This goes against the grain of those imperialists who interfere in others' affairs.

SOVIET MEDIA CRITICIZES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

U.S. Radio 'Interference'

LD081750 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 8 Jan 82

["Instigators" -- TASS headline; by TASS political analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- The more obvious it becomes that the events in Poland are developing not according to the scenario that was drawn up in Washington the more efforts are made by the U.S. administration to step up the "psychological war" against the Polish People's Republic. The purpose of these efforts is to impede the normalisation of the situation in that country, to revive in it the atmosphere of chaos and anarchy so as to liquidate the socialist system there and restore capitalism. It is this that explains the decision of the "Voice of America" radio station to almost double the duration of its broadcasts beamed at Poland.

In close cooperation with the "Free Europe" radio that operates on instructions of the CIA, and also with the "Deutsche Welle", BBC, and other Western radio voices, the "Voice of America" is increasingly sinking to the level of incendiary propaganda in the spirit of the cold war by circulating all sorts of rumours and inventions about the situation in Poland with the obvious aim of setting the population of that country against the lawful government and also against the Soviet Union. It is not by chance that the "Voice of America" and the West German "Deutschlandfunk" kept repeating the invention that long before the introduction of martial law in Poland a hundred thousand Polish uniforms were supposedly sent from there to the USSR for Soviet soldiers who were "standing ready to intrude into Poland".

These instigators were not at all confused by the fact that this lie soon disintegrated as a soap bubble just as the inventions about "hundreds of killed", about the "terrible conditions" in which internees are held, and so on and so forth. This does not confuse the "Voice of America" and "Free Europe" because they got an order from their boss -- Charles Wick, director of the Agency for International Communication, to toughen subversive propaganda against the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

On having declared an economic boycott of Poland and having stopped deliveries of foodstuffs to it the Reagan administration has now decided to "make the Poles happy" by increasing the volume of slanderous and incendiary broadcasts. It is very indicative that this administration ignored a report submitted to it by the General Accounting Office of the United States naming 335 instances when the Munich-based "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations had broadcast false information, slander and false rumours.

We are waging a psychological war against the Soviet Union, it was stated recently by Charles Wick. As to Nicolaides, the man in charge of commentaries at the "Voice of America", he wrote in his memo: We should try to destabilise the Soviet Union and its allies and set the peoples of these countries against their governments, we should drive a wedge of dissatisfaction between various countries of the communist bloc, and we should fan up the flames of nationalism there.

More than that, as reported by FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, on direct orders of the CIA the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" stations "used a special code to transmit instructions to the Polish underground".

Crocodile tears are being shed on the banks of the Potomac over the mythical Soviet interference in Polish affairs. But the above-cited facts are evidence not of a mythical but of a very genuine interference by Western, first of all American special services and subversive radio stations into events taking place in Poland, evidence of their violation of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords.

U.S. Leaders Fake Concern

PM111431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "What Washington Is Seeking"]

[Text] Washington, Jan -- Imagine if an American unversed in geography and not even knowing where Poland is (and it must be said that until recently there were many such people here) were suddenly to open his morning newspapers. It might seem to him that a threat loomed over America. How else are we to understand, for instance, the banner headlines which have been emblazoning the front pages of newspapers here recently: "Stop Intervention"; "Retaliatory Measures by the U.S. Government"; "Restore Freedom and Democracy"?

The anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign directly conducted by the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon is snowballing here. If further proof is needed of direct U.S. interference in internal Polish affairs, the inflammatory statements by official authorities in Washington provide more than enough.

And it is characteristic that, as the situation in Poland returns to normal, Washington is becoming increasingly hysterical, not managing to conceal even with a diplomatic mask the collapse of its plans aimed at overthrowing the socialist system in Poland. "We are mourning not so much the Poles as our own hopes," an ABC television commentator stressed recently.

"We cannot agree with the idea that all is irretrievably lost in Poland," U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig stated. "The process which began in Poland 18 months ago must continue," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger echoed him.

And, as though at the wave of a conductor's baton, the many-stringed "orchestra" of the U.S. mass media "struck up." Above all the Polish counterrevolutionaries, the New York TIMES admitted, had received a "message" telling them that they were not alone, that they had not been forgotten, that they were remembered, that people were prepared to help them. But for this they themselves should "not lay down their arms but should continue the struggle." Instructions were even given as to how to do this.

The President's Christmas address was simultaneously broadcast in Polish by Voice of America. As is well known, the White House head announced discriminatory measures against Poland, including an embargo on trade and food aid.

So on the one hand there is a call for a Polish counterrevolution, a call on people "not to lay down their arms" but to lead the country into economic devastation, and, on the other hand, assisting this, a cutting off of economic relations with Poland and refusing it subsidies and food -- that is Washington's strategy.

The opinions of the magazine NEW REPUBLIC show how cynical and inhuman this policy is: "While it is still winter, while it is still cold, we must halt food deliveries to Poland as soon as possible; we must hurry or the ships carrying wheat will be able to leave and Poland will receive grain."

Washington is also trying to internationalize the Polish crisis. To this end official spokesmen, first indistinctly and then out loud, began to accuse the Soviet Union of "interfering in Polish affairs."

On this pretext President R. Reagan announced discriminatory economic "sanctions" against the USSR and other measures leading to the further deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Particularly dangerous is the fact that in its dirty game the administration is turning the nuclear arms limitation talks into a bargaining counter. Already provocative voices from Washington are to be heard in the press and on television here "predicting" that the next step will be the suspension of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

That is the price of the senseless policy of the Republican administration which, unable to endure calmly the failure of its subversive plans in Poland, is prepared in its anti-Soviet frenzy to destroy the constructive basis of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, called the discriminatory measures announced by Reagan an act of real madness, exposing the full depth of the U.S. administration's anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria.

What is the worth of the phony "concern for democracy in Poland" when with one hand Washington is trying to suppress the Polish people through hunger and with the other is tossing enormous sums and military aid to the Chilean and Salvadoran juntas to shore up these corrupt regimes with bayonets!

And what hypocrisy you must have, while loathing labor unions and persecuting them, to lavish public praise on Poland's "free trade union movement!" "U.S. capitalism," a worker from New York's Bronx region writes to the newspaper THE DAILY WORLD, "has suddenly started to display concern for the Polish workers after the collapse of the union of air traffic controllers.

"In Poland representatives of the administration are trying to mislead the trade union's members and set them against the government. Here, in their own home, however, they are liquidating labor unions merely for struggling for better working conditions.

"Millions of Americans are daily in despair: They are unemployed, hungry and homeless. Deprivation is their constant companion. And where can they find sympathy in our country?

"U.S. Government! Enough crocodile tears have been shed over Poland. Keep these tears for your own population. There is enough trampling on your own workers with hobnailed boots.

"And the Polish people will resolve their own problems themselves and emerge from these difficulties even stronger."

That is a letter written by a New York worker. And despite the massive propagandist brainwashing many people here think as he does.

U.S. Campaign Scored

LD111340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 11 Jan 82

["Why They Are Whipping Up Hysteria" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (TASS) -- Although the situation in the Polish People's Republic is increasingly normalizing, thanks to the measures adopted by its leadership, the Western, and particularly American, mass media are fanning anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria on an ever larger scale. One of the aims of this propaganda campaign is to support the forces of Polish counterrevolution, to encourage them to new actions against the legitimate authorities in order to overthrow the constitutional system existing in the country.

Another aim of this unseemly campaign, into which Washington is trying to draw its European NATO partners, is to undermine detente, to wreck the international talks now being held (in Geneva, Madrid, Vienna), to rock the whole existing system of international relations.

Proof of this are the provocative voices resounding from the pages of the American papers, "predicting" that the next stage in the anti-Soviet "sanctions" undertaken by the United States in connection with events in Poland will be a halt to Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. And Washington POST observer J. Anderson, referring to sources in the State Department, writes that "one of the possible reactions by Washington to events in Poland is refusal to participate further in the Madrid meeting."

Washington has yet another aim, for the sake of which the anti-Polish psychosis is being fanned. In this way they want to distract the attention of the West European, and in particular the West German, public from the dangerous plans for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. However, this is not so easy to do, since as a correspondent of the American television company NBC in the FRG noticed, the question of the deployment of the above-mentioned missiles in West Germany disturbs the West German public much more than the introduction of martial law in Poland.

This is also confirmed by recent opinion polls showing that a clear majority of the people in the FRG do not want Perhsing II and cruise missiles to be sited on West German territory, because it does not want an intensification of the arms race between East and West.

No one in Europe approves, either, of the idea being hatched in certain NATO circles across the ocean for ending the Geneva or Madrid talks. These talks, Netherlands Foreign Minister Van Der Stoel, for example, recently said, are not being held for fun but are of extraordinary importance for West Europe, since they serve to strengthen European security and stability. A very reasonable opinion!

U.S. Attitude Toward Poland

LD101430 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] At the very close of the past year the White House as you may recall issued its survey of the Reagan Administration's new beginning in 1981. If you bothered to study this document you will most probably conclude like I did, that whatever else the present Washington leadership has in plenty it certainly is not modesty.

I will not go into a detailed examination of this document, which is more like a Madison Avenue sales promotion brochure than a government document, but I will say the listing of administration achievements contained in the brochure is a far cry from its real balance sheet.

At the same time there is one glaring gap in the survey to which I would like to draw your attention. It says nothing about an indisputable record established by the adminstration, its record of political mystifications foisted upon Americans. Recall that ever since it assumed office the administration has been continually trying to mystify the American public. First, the public was told that the problem most dangerous to the United States was that of El Salvador and that Cuba was nurturing aggressive plans jeopardizing if not America's existence, at any rate its security. Then came new mystifications including the Libyan one. This turned the White House into a besieged fortress and the whole of the American security establishment was mobilized to hunt down some mysterious Libyan terrorists who were supposedly out to get the President of the United States and leading members of his administration. True, a few days ago the head of the FBI, this time without any fuss, admitted that no trace of any Libyan hit squad had been discovered anywhere in the United States. Despite this, the American public has received no apology whatever for this utterly unwarranted scare story, an obvious provocation.

I am quite sure the latest Washington campaign in connection with the events in Poland will similarly burst like a soap bubble in due course. And once the propaganda does subside sober-thinking Americans will be sure to wonder why on earth was it necessary to whip up such a propaganda frenzy over events thousands of miles away from America's borders and having no bearing whatever on the problems Americans today face.

I doubt whether those who give serious thought to this question will be satisfied with Washington's explanation that it was motivated by concern for human rights. For one thing, those who are at present misled by this propaganda campaign will realize that the Polish Government by taking emergency measures averted a bloodbath in its country. For another, they will realize that it was acting entirely on its own and not on orders from Moscow. Finally, those who are now shedding crocodile tears over the events in Poland not only display tolerance toward really repressive regimes, but support those regimes at the expense of American taxpayers, despite the fact that those regimes are imprisoning not a few people but hundreds and thousands of their citizens, and this in countries that the United States lists among its friends.

It is hard to imagine that the organizers of the current anti-Polish and Anti-Soviet campaign in Washington don't realize that their scheming will sooner or later become obvious. But in that case why embark on this gamble? Why did those who conceived this campaign decide to court obvious political disaster by taking the slippery road of falsification and deception? There are some who attribute Washington's present actions to the extreme conservatism and anticommunism of its leaders, ready to act impulsively and unthinkingly out of ideological considerations.

I personally reject such an explanation, although I am prepared to accept that such considerations do play a part in the decisionmaking process in Washington. However, it seems to me this misses the main point. It seems to me these actions are prompted not so much by emotions and uncontrollable impulses as by cool, and I would even say cynical calculations. No matter how the administration thought to touch up the results of its activities in its first year, the facts add up to an entirely different picture.

The main promise the Republican leaders gave the American people -- to set the country's economy right -- is unfilfilled. What is more, the White House has actually gone back on its promise of a sufficiently balanced budget in 1982. The number of jobless is higher than it has been for a long time in the United States and the conditions of America's least affluent citizens are much worse than they were. The outlook for the new year is even more dismal. The moment of reckoning is approaching when the administration will have to tell Americans why it has failed to keep the promises it solemnly gave during the election campaign, promises on the strength of which President Reagan received the mandate he so likes to recall.

In these circumstances the artificially whipped up political crisis over Poland looks very much like an attempt to divert the attention of the American public from America's real problems. But there also seems to me to be an international aspect to Washington's schemes. The Reagan administration from the outset adopted a posture that stigmatized it in the eyes of the whole world as being opposed to the relaxation of tensions and opposed to efforts to halt the dangerous and ruinous arms race. This had the result that even Washington's trusting NATO partners deemed it prudent to distance themselves from its foreign policy. The Reagan administration found it was facing a danger of definite international isolation. In these circumstances the artificial heightening of tension over events in Poland should, in the view of the American strategists, enable it on the one hand to justify its unwillingness to negotiate an arms limitation and on the other to paper over the cracks in the North Atlantic alliance, which is all the more reason to speak not of uncontrollable emotions but of quite definite political calculations.

But if those who engage in these calculations imagine they are being clever, they are deeply mistaken. The guise is all too transparent and this is now evident to very many people all over the world. Possibly there are some people in the United States who have not yet been able to see through Washington's political scheming. That may be. But with the passage of time as new facts come to light and as this course of the leadership confronts Americans with even greater difficulties, the public is sure to grow wiser. As a great American president once said, you cannot fool all of the people all of the time. And those who are today whipping up a propaganda hysteria over the events in Poland are in for a painful backlash.

Kozyakov Commentary

LD081324 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] The Reagan administration's actions taken on the pretext of events in Poland look truly provocative and hypocritical. They have nothing in common with concern for human rights or international relations, as American policymakers claim. Just the contrary, their actions are aimed at interfering in the domestic affairs of Poland and further undermining the process of easing tensions in Europe. Let's look at the facts as they are.

The more the situation in Poland becomes normal the more Washington's attitude toward Poland and the Soviet Union gets hostile and defiant. First American food supplies to Poland were seized, then discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union were announced and now officials in Washington are talking about the possibility of additional sanctions against both the Soviet Union and Poland. In other words, the United States escalates hostility and hatred in international relations.

The question arises why does the Reagan administration demonstrate such disregard for the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the UN Charter and exert pressure on the people and government of a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic? The references to concern over basic human rights made in Washington are absolutely groundless. It's common knowledge that the Reagan administration is quite indifferent to violations of human rights in the United States and also in such countries as Chile, South Korea, the Republic of South Africa, Guatemala, El Salvador and some others. Moreover, very often the administration itself is (?involved) in anti-human rights activity in both the United States and other countries.

The Reagan Administration is undoubtedly trying to divert public attention from what is happening in the United States as a result of its antilabor policy and what is taking place in El Salvador and some other countries where reactionary pro-American regimes are in power. Such is one of the major goals of today's anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign conducted by Washington.

On a broader scale the campaign is aimed at further sharpening the international situation. American policymakers regard the atmosphere of evergrowing tensions as more favorable for stepping up the arms race. It is quite natural that the announcement of the recent discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union coincided with the signing by the President of the new Pentagon $200 billion budget, and soon after that the President approved the draft military budget of $245 billion for the next fiscal year. This helps to understand the major true motives the Reagan administration is guided by while escalating the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Attack

PM111053 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 5

[Vladimir Matyash article: "Interference"]

[Text] "Interference" -- This word has now become uncommonly popular in the vocabulary of Western and, in particular, U.S. politicians. They reiterate that the martial law introduced by the Polish authorities in full accordance with the Constitution is allegedly "interference with the democratic process." They state that the socialist states' moral and economic help to Poland is "interference in its internal affairs." But let us examine who is actually interfering in Polish affairs.

Recent reports from Poland show that the country has crossed the threshold of the new year, 1982, with hope that the counterrevolutionary forces' subversive activity inspired by the CIA and other Western intelligence services will be stopped once and for all. Life is gradually returning to normal. The working masses at large are setting about fulfilling the difficult tasks facing the country, aware that they can only be solved successfully on the paths of socialism and peace.

As can be seen, however, this development of events does not suit the imperialists who would like to bury socialism in Poland and wrest the country from the community of socialist states at any price, even to the point of unleashing a murderous civil war. This is why some people in the United States and some other NATO countries these days are raging at socialist Poland and its lawful government.

"The imperialists and their accomplices," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, "are systematically conducting hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. The main thing for them is to turn people against socialism." New evidence of this is provided by the strikingly cynical campaign of lies, incitement and flagrant interference in Polish affairs. Its tone was set by none other than R. Reagan, head of the White House. Casting off the mask of a "well-wisher," the U.S. President, flagrantly flouting the generally recognized norms of international law, conceived the intention of "punishing" the Polish people because they, in their majority, turned their back on the extremists from Solidarity and the quasi-fascist KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and "Confederation for an Independent Poland" groupings who are being supported by Western intelligence services. The President announced a number of discriminatory measures. Food supplies have been cut off. It is essentially a question of breaking off all economic relations with the Polish Government and of undisguised attempts at impudent interference in the purely internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Even R. Reagan's statement in an interview with editors of U.S. provincial newspapers when he denied that Solidarity had "gone too far" in its actions, is hypocritical to say the least. It transpires that the coup d'etat being prepared by Solidarity extremists, the forcible seizure of power and the broad-scale repression planned by it against all of Poland's patriotic forces have a "moral justification"!

But even this did not seem enough to U.S. politicians. On 29 December the White House published a statement by R. Reagan in which, without any justification and contrary to the facts, the U.S. President attributed the responsibility for the introduction of martial law in Poland to the Soviet Union.

He was thereby trying once more to flagrantly distort our country's stance which is set out perfectly precisely and clearly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's correspondence with the U.S. President. L.I. Brezhnev called on the United States to finally cease interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic -- a sovereign state -- and stressed that the social system in Poland was chosen not by Washington, Moscow or any other capital but by the Poles. No one can tell the Polish leadership how to decide Poland's internal affairs.

R. Reagan's statement cannot be assessed as anything other than tyranny, the continuation of Washington's line of impudent interference in other people's affairs and an intention to place the United States above other states' sovereignty and interests. In contrast to the socialist states' course of easing tension in Europe, the United States is aiming to destabilize the situation on the continent and is striving to provoke confrontation between East and West.

The French Communist Party organ L'HUMANITE remarks quite reasonably on this score that Washington "misses no opportunity" to fan the cold war. It also notes that the United States "is stepping up pressure on its allies over the Polish events so as to crank up tension." The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG stresses that the U.S. administration cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the Polish Government has succeeded in avoiding the unleashing of civil war in the country.

The U.S. administration is continuing to exert flagrant pressure on the West European countries. The trip to Western Europe by L. Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, finished a few days ago. The aim of his journey was to involve Washington's NATO allies in an anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. But by no means are all the NATO countries ready to follow in the wake of the adventurist policy of Washington, which in playing the "Polish card," would like to blunt the vigilance of the European peoples who oppose the plans -- which pose extreme danger to the cause of peace -- for deploying U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on the continent. In this context the U.S. ABC TV company notes that "the United States' West European allies are refusing to support Washington in action on the Polish events." Addressing a Bonn press conference, official FRG Government spokesman K. Becker stated that "we do not share the opinion that the Soviet Union is the initiator of the declaration of martial law in Poland. The FRG Government intends to continue to adhere to a policy of strict noninterference in Polish affairs."

The measures of economic discrimination announced by Reagan with regard to Poland and the USSR have been greeted without enthusiasm among U.S. business circles. In the words of an NBC TV commemenator: "The White House's measures will hit the United States harder than Moscow. U.S. experts believe that the action taken by Washington will cost U.S. companies $300 million in losses of yearly sales of goods to the Soviet Union."

But Washington is stubbornly unwilling to take account of existing reality. It is clear that the obsessive desire to "roll back socialism" is blinding some people in the U.S. leadership. Means of political, ideological and economic influence on Poland are closely interwoven with the subversive methods adopted by the U.S. "cloak and dagger brigade." A so-called "special group for studying the situation" in Poland set up by R. Reagan and headed by former CIA chief, now U.S. vice president, Bush, is coordinating the subversive actions against the socialist system in Poland and providing support for the counterrevolutionaries. Journalists have aptly christened this group a "mini-CIA." It includes high-ranking figures in the current U.S. administration. These are Secretary of State Haig, Defense Secretary Weinberger, CIA Director Casey and top secret staffers of the White House and the National Security Council who have been charged with "observing" Poland. And, of course, it was with their direct participation that the ringleader of Solidarity and other antisocialist groupings intended to carry out a coup d'etate. Clearly, it was with their help that lists were drawn up of tens of thousands of communists, government workers and officers in the army, militia and security organs to be subjected to physical violence and repression.

The West's secret services are playing a decisive role in organizing the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland -- this is the conclusion reached by the GDR weekly HORIZONT. Exposing the intrigues of the imperialist forces who are spinning a web of plots against people's power in Poland, it points out that the Western special services are "inspiring and supporting the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces in Poland by every means, using for this a broad network of agents and various advisers, among whom there are even former SS members."

A muddy stream of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda is being poured out round the clock by the Polish editorial offices, created by renegades from the Polish people, at Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. The psychological radio war is gathering momentum. It is a constituent part of imperialism's political and ideological sabotage against Poland.

...Difficult ordeals have befallen Poland. Its patriotic forces are having to fight simultaneously on two fronts these days: Against internal counterrevolution and imperialist reaction. And, as ever, the sympathy and support of their true friends, the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries, are on the side of all Polish patriots at this difficult time.

APN Questions U.S. Motives

LD081250 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (DPA) -- The Soviet Union fears negative effects on world trade as a result of the U.S. sanctions in view of developments in Poland. The semi-official Soviet news agency APN writes in a report issued in Berlin today that it was simply impossible to [word indistinct] the mechanism of international economic cooperation between East and West without [words indistinct].

The agency asks what Washington actually wants from the Soviet Union. "That the Soviet Union lift martial law in Poland? But it is not competent to do that," APN says:. Did the ruling circles in the United States seriously think that the banning of flights by the Soviet airline Aeroflot and other discriminatory measures against the USSR could change its policy, based on firm principles, toward its allied socialist state and the fraternal Polish nation? "If they believe that, then they have fallen prey to naive and dangerous illusions, are ignoring the true situation and want to damn the world to an even greater escalation of tensions."

CANADA PREVENTS POLISH SHIP FROM LEAVING PORT

NC100852 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Vancouver, Western Canada, 9 Jan (AFP) -- Six Polish ships at this Pacific port have been forbidden by authorities since Saturday from sailing, due to alleged non-payment of debts, a port police spokesman said.

Court officials notified the ships' captains of the decision in the presence of police and city officials.

The president of Maritime Agencies Ltd., which represents Polish maritime interests here, said he was surprised at the action since ships customarily have two months to pay food and fuel bills.

A Canadian spokesman for the Polish trade union Solidarity said on Friday that Solidarity sailors would try to prevent the departure of the eight vessels anchored here and in Victoria, British Colombia.

The spokesman also said that Canadian sympathizers of Solidarity had asked the government not to allow a relief for the Polish crews to come from Poland since the military regime in Warsaw would send soldiers, who would be military personnel from a Warsaw Pact country coming to a North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) nation.

PATOLICHEV WRITES IN PRAVDA ON EAST-WEST TRADE

LD082218 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan, TASS -- The socialist countries have always played the main role in the Soviet Union's foreign economic contacts: Today they account for over one-half of Soviet foreign trade, Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, stresses in his article in today's PRAVDA. The volume of trade with them will grow considerably under the current five year period, he points out.

"It is symptomatic that even in the present day complex world situation the Soviet Union is following its invariable course of promoting trade and economic cooperation with capitalist countries, thus contributing to the improvement of general relations with them and to continued detente," the minister stresses.

The extension of mutually beneficial trade with industrialised capitalist countries is an important part of the entire complex of foreign economic contacts making it possible to use the opportunities offered by the international division of labour to accomplish our economic tasks, Nikolay Patolichev continues. The progress of detente during the 1970's was accompanied by the substantial expansion of economic contacts between the Soviet Union and Western countries. It was during that decade that scientific, technological and industrial cooperation was developing intensively and that Soviet trade with Western partners grew from 4,700 million roubles to 31,600 million roubles. New forms of cooperation were vigorously introduced, as a result of which long-term large-scale cooperation was initiated and long-range prospects were encouraged.

The transition to cooperation on the basis of intergovernmental agreements of a new type, namely, agreements on economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation concluded, as a rule, for ten or more years, and sometimes even for 25 years, played an important role in the improvement of cooperation with the West European countries, the foreign trade minister continues.

Diverse cooperation with many West European countries lays the basis for the high rates of growth of bilateral trade. As a consequence, the West European countries account today for 80 percent of Soviet trade with industrialised capitalist states. "Our economic cooperation with West Germany, France and Finland is growing particularly successfully," the foreign trade minister stresses.

Nikolay Patolichev noted the step forward taken in trade and economic contacts with Britain, and also the progress achieved in the development of relations with Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and some other countries.

"As for trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA," he goes on to say, "the volume of bilateral trade has reduced through the fault of the American side. The current policy of the U.S. administration has caused uncertainty among American companies and Soviet foreign trade organisations with regard to the possibilities of normal business contacts in the existing situation."

During the past few years -- not through the fault of the Soviet Union -- "the rates of growth of bilateral trade with Japan have slowed down, as a consequence of which the Far Eastern partner has gone down from the second to the fifth place in the list of the Soviet Union's trade partners in the capitalist world," The foreign trade minister says. "Today there are signs of a more realistic approach of Japan to trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union."

The international situation has deteriorated in the recent period under the influence of U.S. great-power policy, which is manifest in the striving to dictate its will to other states and nations and to unleash the runaway arms race," the article continues. "The U.S. administration has again resorted to an unlawful ploy, so to speak, and is trying to use trade and economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries to bring political pressure to bear on them. Certain political figures in the West have learned but poorly the lessons of history.

"During the seventies Western Europe was living in conditions of peace and detente, getting real benefits from the extension of business cooperation with socialist countries. The vast and steadily growing markets of the countries of the socialist community constitute an objective reality. That is why the trade for expanding business cooperation between Western Europe, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, on the other, is inevitable. This meets their vital interests, particularly under conditions of economic recession and a protracted structural crisis in a number of major industries, the idleness of production units and the constantly growing unemployment.

"Those countries which give in to pressure exerted from the other side of the ocean may pay for this with the loss of their positions in our foreign trade. Meanwhile, practice shows that it is far easier to fold up trade relations than to restore them," Nikolay Patolichev writes.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN EUROPE

LD101340 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan, TASS -- "The U.S. military presence in Western Europe -- the NATO's cornerstone -- has been and is the tool of far-reaching expansionist designs of the U.S. ruling circles," IZVESTIYA writes in its International Review "Western Europe -- USA: Disquieting Partnership."

"When U.S. ruling politicians design particularly odius actions against political stability in the European Continent, the newspaper points out, "they use levers which are at their disposal inside the Atlantic bloc."

"Laying more insistent, than previous Washington administrations, claims of the 'U.S. leading role in the world' IZVESTIYA writes, "those who are shaping the American policy now make a still greater emphasis on West European countries' following the United States in the foreign political sphere."

"When in West European countries a number of steps were taken, which caused discontent of official Washington (the refusal to join the United States in its threats against Libya, the non-coincidence of views of the United States and its partners on some aspects of the Middle East situation, France's intention to supply military equipment to Nicaragua on lawful commercial principles, the unwillingness to follow the United States in gross acts of curtailing the established links with socialist countries)" the review stresses, "voices were heard from the overseas, which smell of blackmail. Western Europe is threatened with ominous 'repressions'.

"Among these -- a possibility is mentioned of withdrawal of American troops, now stationed in a number of West European countries," IZVESTIYA writes. "If one thinks it over, such pronouncements only point to the artificial character of the assertions that allegedly the U.S. mission in Western Europe is to 'defend' it. If they overseas deem it possible to do without the presence of such troops, then it means that their function is something different, but not to be 'a defensive shield.'

"To assert the role, the weight of Western Europe in international affairs and to meet halfway Washington's imperial ambitions being pushed through NATO is, as the British proverb says, the same as to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds..."

Now in Washington they are looking for any pretexts to freeze the atmosphere of the Madrid meeting, to aggravate tension in Europe. In the course of the recent visit of the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the United States, the American side sought Bonn's lining up with Washington's new actions that were undertaken in order to create a climate of confrontation in Europe, IZVESTIYA stresses.

"Now, the events in Poland, a sovereign state, are used for the purpose. But any attempts of interference in internal affairs of that state are doomed to failure, no matter how hard the unbidden 'guardians' from the overseas try: The imperialist forces do not conceal either the desire to use the Madrid meeting 'to discuss the situation in Poland.'

"Only those who "are losing the sense of reality can speak in such a vein'," the review runs.

Certainly, the newspaper stresses, among West European politicians there are leaders, the circles which are ready to waive the national interests of their countries for the sake of notorious "solidarity" with the United States. The influence of such circles was manifest during the latest meeting in Brussels of the "Common Market" foreign ministers, where attempts were made to depict the events in Poland as if they call for external interference in internal affairs of that socialist state. One cannot bypass the speech, made at the meeting by Italy's Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. He said that allegedly "European reaction to the Polish crisis has been and is still weak, uncertain...." What is Mr Colombo after? Doesn't he have enough problems in his own country to claim the role of "a judge" in issues that by no means could be in the sphere of his competence, the review queries.

UK NOT CONSULTED ON NERVE-GAS BOMB STOCKPILING

FM0081421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Without Consultation"]

[Text] London, 31 Dec -- The British public has reacted angrily to reports that Washington plans to establish stockpiles of nerve-gas bombs on British soil. [E. Hauber), U.S. deputy assistant secretary of the army, told a REUTERS correspondent about the plans. She said that the decision to create the stocks at USAF bases in Britain had been taken by the U.S. military command following the FRG Government's refusal to deploy the deadly new weapons on its territory.

(S. Hormets), former director of the U.S. Army Chemical Weapons Administration, believes that if this type of mass-destruction weapon were used, the defenseless civilian population would inevitably suffer most.

However, such observations do not bother the current Washington administration. The newspaper MORNING STAR mentions that while in his time President Nixon suspended nerve-gas production, President Reagan and then the Senate allocated, at the beginning of 1981, new appropriations for its manufacture.

Apparently, although planning to deploy the deadly new weapons at its British bases, Washington did not see fit to inform Whitehall of this. Commenting on this fact, J. Ruddock, national chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said that the Pentagon's plans are "yet another link in the long chain of decisions affecting Britain's security interests which the Americans have been taking without consulting the British people."

OGARKOV MEETS LIBYAN AIR FORCE HEAD IN MOSCOW

LD090208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1546 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (KUNA) -- First Deputy Defence Minister and Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Ogarkov Thursday met with visiting Libyan General Commander of the Air Force Col Sadiq Frajani, a report said Friday.

Discussions during the meeting dealt with an exchange of views on the current tense situation in the Middle East and "the recurrent Israeli aggressions on the Arab countries the latest of which was the Israeli annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights," sources have said.

Reliable sources said discussions further included "pressures exerted on the Libyan Jamahiriyah by American imperialism."

They said talks were conducted in an atmosphere of "frankness and amicability".

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN JANUARY

LD100332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Khaddam, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in mid-January at the invitation of the Soviet Government for consultations in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

MUBARAK RECEIVES THANK-YOU MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

NC101212 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1137 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jan (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a thank-you note from the secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party and the chairman of the Soviet Presidium, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, in reply to his message on the occasion of President Brezhnev's birthday and the new year. Following is Mr Brezhnev's message:

My heartfelt thanks for your congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of my 75th birthday and the start of 1982.

BOGOMOLOV RECALLS USSR-CUBA NUCLEAR POWER TIES

PM081519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "Battle for Peaceful Everyday Life: Today is Cuban People's National Holiday -- Liberation Day"]

[Excerpts] Havana -- The Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress, held a year ago, pointed out that today the decisive front of the struggle for socialism is economic building. And one of the crucial sectors on this front is the power sector, which is the basis of industrialization for the country.

"The very fact that we are constructing the nuclear power station [at Guragua] is evidence of our society's dynamism," says Julio Cesar Castro, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee and director general of the power station under construction. "Yet we cannot construct the nuclear power station on our own. We are assisted, as in other sectors of our economy, by fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union...."

Nature has not given Cuba its share of natural energy resources. There is neither coal, nor gas, nor fast-flowing rivers, and few oil reserves have been discovered. Receiving fuel from the USSR, the country strives to make more rational use of it. And now the development of alternative sources of cheaper electricity is starting.

Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the sphere of nuclear energy began to be developed in 1967, when a bilateral agreement on the use of the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes came into force. Under this agreement an experimental reactor was handed over to Cuba, installed and commissioned. Two years later, with Soviet help, the Cuban Academy of Sciences Institute of Nuclear Physics and a training complex at Havana University were opened. In 1967 the republic became a member of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubno, and 4 years after that an agreement was reached on constructing a nuclear research center in Cuba.

Scientific and technical cooperation paved the way for broad practical collaboration. Soviet specialists helped to develop a scheme for the development of the Cuban power industry through 1990. The expediency of constructing several nuclear power stations in Cuba was substantiated in this document.

USSR assistance to Cuba in constructing a nuclear power station was envisaged in the intergovernmental agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation signed 17 April 1981. By that time the site for the project had been chosen, an engineering survey had been carried out and the design of the nuclear power station had been prepared. Now deliveries of equipment, machinery and materials are underway.

In the present complex international conditions the leaders, communists and people of Cuba believe it to be especially important to further strengthen and develop relations of multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union. The personal meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and F. Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, are of prime importance for steadily deepening that cooperation.

The guns have long since fallen silent on Cuban soil, but the word "battle" has not disappeared from its people's everyday working life.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS CUBAN LIBERATION DAY

PM071701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Cuba's Holiday"]

[Text] Representatives of the capital's working people held a ceremony in Moscow on 29 December to mark the 23d anniversary of the Cuban revolution -- Liberation Day. The speaker -- USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V.A. Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society -- pointed out that under the Communist Party's leadership Cuba's people are successfully building a socialist society.

Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, said that the Cuban people's achievements are inseparably linked with the internationalist support of the socialist community countries, and of the Soviet Union above all. Thanks to the joint efforts of the communist parties, gove[illegible]ics and peoples of Cuba and the USSR, and to the personal contributions of Comrades F. Castro and L.I. Brezhnev, effective Cuban-Soviet cooperation extends to every sphere of life. The ambassador expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their fraternal aid and for their solidarity with the Cuban people.

Taking part in the ceremony were: B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and members of the public.

Greetings to Castro

PM081435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people we send to you, the PCC Central Committee, the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers and the entire Cuban people hearty congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday -- Liberation Day.

The glorious banner of the revolution has been fluttering above the Island of Freedom for 23 years now. Beneath this banner and under the leadership of their Communist Party the Cuban people are confidently marching along the path of socialist building and achieving new targets in economic, scientific and cultural development and in educating the younger generation. Each year of revolutionary development makes socialist Cuba even stronger and contributes to the growth of its people's material well-being.

Cuba's wealth of experience in reorganizing society in the interests of the working peoples is of great practical value to many countries embarking on the path of independent development and profound socioeconomic transformations. Great is the prestige of Cuba's peace-loving foreign policy as it consistently advocates equal, just relations between states and the right of all peoples freely to decide their own destiny and opposes racism and neocolonialism and all forms of imperialist oppression and diktat. The world has great respect for the Cuban people -- workers, patriots and internationalists.

Fraternal Cuba's successes in building socialism and its principled foreign policy infuriate the aggressive circles of imperialism. The anti-Cuban campaign unleashed in the United States and the attempts to intimidate the heroic Cuban people met with the indignation of your country's friends and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

The ties of friendship and fraternity between our parties, states and peoples, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are growing with each passing year. Having reliably stood the test of time, they accord with the profound interests of our peoples and all fraternal socialist countries and with the cause of peace and social progress.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and all working people in the republic new successes in the solution of the creative tasks set by the Second PCC Congress and in your efforts to protect the sovereignty and independence of socialist Cuba.

May the unbreakable friendship and all-round cooperation between the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba continue to strengthen!

Please accept also our warmest congratulations and best wishes for prosperity and happiness in the new year, 1982.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

IZVESTIYA Report

PM081301 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 31 December publishes on page 4 under the headline "Visible Outlines of the Future" a 1,500-word report by correspondent Ye. Bay in Havana, pegged to the 23d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. He describes the development, pre- and post-revolution, of mining in the Pinar del Rio Province of the country, asoribing its steady improvement to Soviet help and its good future prospects to the recent agreement with CEMA member states.

CPSU CONGRATULATES CHILEAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

PM081685 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates Chilean Communists on the PCCH's 60th anniversary.

The brainchild of its country's working class and people, the PCCH came into being under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Having taken in and developed the best traditions of its predecessor -- the Socialist Workers Party -- it took shape as a new type of party, devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, closely linked with the workers movement, consistent in the struggle for social liberation and genuine national independence and organically combining proletarian internationalism and patriotism.

The prestige which the PCCH enjoys among the masses has been won in the selfless struggle for the interests of the working people and the whole people. Chilean communists made a great contribution to the development of the broad anti-imperialist and antioligarchic movement, which inscribed a splendid page in the country's history -- the creation of the people's government headed by Chile's glorious son, Salvador Allende.

After the overthrow of the Popular Unity government as a result of the bloody putsch and the establishment of the military fascist dictatorship backed by the most reactionary forces and U.S. imperialist circles, your party was subjected to the cruelest repression. But it did not break the communists. The PCCH is continuing the struggle together with all patriots and is seeking to liquidate fascist tyranny and to establish a democratic system.

The PCCH bears aloft the banner of international solidarity with fighters against social and national oppression and exposes the North American imperialists' interventionist plans with regard to socialist Cuba, revolutionary Nicaragua and the people of El Salvador. In the complicated international situation it advocates an active rebuff to the aggressive and militarist policy of imperialism and its accomplices and to their course toward fueling tension and the arms race, undermining the socialist community and suppressing the liberation movement.

The CPSU values highly the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties, sealed by common aims in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress and by the desire to seek jointly with other fraternal parties to strengthen the cohesion of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The CPSU Central Committee confirms the full support of Soviet communists and all Soviet people for the Chilean democrats' struggle to remove the fascist dictatorship and return the country to the path of democratic and independent development.

Long live the PCCH!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

U.S. 'PLANS' FOR LATIN AMERICA ASSAILED

Accessory to Guatemalan Terror

LD091134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2215 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TASS) -- Washington is afraid that the growing scale of the armed struggle of the patriotic forces in Guatemala is acquiring the character of a nationwide uprising and will sweep away the proimperialist dictatorship, Sergey Svitunov comments in today's PRAVDA on a report that the United States intends to give the reactionary dictatorship in Guatemala a large consignment (worth $2 million) of spares for American-made military helicopters. The White House has already sent military trucks and jeeps worth $3.2 million. The Guatemalan "gorillas" are using this military hardware for their struggle with the growing partisan movement in the country and also for "combing out" rural areas and shelling peaceful villages whose inhabitants are suspected of having "contacts with the rebels."

Thus, the author notes, the United States appears before the world public as a direct accessory to the mass repressions and terror unleashed by the reaction in Guatemala.

Particular atrocities are committed in Guatemala by the gangs of fascist cut-throats operating in support of the army and police units, such as the "Anticommunist Secret Army," the "Death Squad," the "White Hand," the "Centurions," "Lightning," "Specter" and others, the commentary states.

Every day, in the outskirts of the towns, in gullies and roadside ditches one can find the remains of those who dared to raise their voice to protest against the existing order, their bodies riddled with bullets, disfigured by torture and often decapitated.

Such is the true face of the Guatemalan brasshats, who according to the assertions of the Washington emissary "on special instructions," former CIA Deputy Director General V. Walters, "are defending peace, freedom and constitutional institutions," and because of this "are a great friend of the United States."

This "great friendship" has evolved with the blood of tens of thousands of people. Only last year, according to figures issued by public organizations in Guatemela, a total of 3,500 people became victims of the bloody terror.

'Sinister Plans' for Nicaragua

PM081643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from the "World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Gatselyuk and A. Kharlamov: "Preparing To Invade"]

[Text] Statements and threats by representatives of the U.S. administration about imposing a blockade or launching overt military intervention against Nicaragua are moving from the sphere of verbal rhetoric into the sphere of practical implementation of concrete plans. And the San Francisco EXAMINER recently told its readers that these plans do exist. Quoting administration sources, it said that the United States has "emergency plans" for overthrowing the present Nicaraguan Government. To this end the plan is to organize an "anti-Sandinist uprising" by bandit formations of Somoza counterrevolutionaries and then impose a naval blockade on the pretext of "preventing foreign interference in internal affairs."

One is reminded here of a recent statement by (C. Uiloc), a Sandinist front leader, to the magazine DER SPIEGEL. He pointed out that since the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July 1979 the United States has constantly been trying to put together an interventionist corps with the participation of several Latin American countries to quell the revolution. "The United States prompted El Salvador and Guatemala to create a military pact, which Honduras is to join as well," he said.

Meanwhile, the United States has already switched from words to action: large-scale military aid is going to Honduras and Guatemala, and in the United States and countries adjacent to Nicaragua special militarized camps have been set up where formations of former Somoza thugs, ready to drown the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary gains in blood, are undergoing training led by U.S. instructors. So the pre-election appeals by candidates for top posts in the United States concerning the need to "quell revolution" and the recent threats by the U.S. secretary of state are not just empty words.

They are already assuming the shape of concrete and sinister plans.

KISELEV SPEECH AT BELORUSSIAN PARTY PLENUM

WA161140 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 25 Nov 81 pp 1-3

[Report on proceedings and T.Ya. Kiselev speech at Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum on 24 November in Minsk]

[Text] The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum was held 24 November in Minsk. The results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organizations ensuing from the decisions of the plenum and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

A report was delivered by Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum also heard the reports of Comrade V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and Belorussian SSR Gosplan chairman, "The State Plan for the Belorussian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the State Plan for the Belorussian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982" and of Comrade B.I. Shatilo, minister of finance of the Belorussian SSR, "The Belorussian SSR's State Budget for 1982 and Fulfillment of the Belorussian SSR's State Budget for 1980.

The following comrades participated in the debate at the plenum: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minskiy Obkom; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodnenskiy Obkom; I.A. Antonovich, minister of installation and special construction work of the Belorussuan SSR; Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brestskiy Obkom; Yu.M. Khusainov, first secretary of Gomelskiy Obkom; L.Ye. Luzko, knitter of the Pinsk Spinning-Knitwear Production Association; S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of Vitebskiy Obkom; V.A. Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilevskiy Obkom; M.M. Samonchik, chief of the animal husbandry section of Bobruyskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Dzerzhinskiy; G.G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of Minskiy Gorkom; I.A. Starovskaya, minister of food industry of the Belorussian SSR; M.I. Kats, chairman of Vitebskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Krasnoy Armii and hero of socialist labor; M.I. Rovdo, first secretary of Stolbtsovskiy Raykom; and V.A. Ivanov, general director of the Grodno Azot Production Association imeni S.O. Pritytskiy.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee planum adopted a decree, which is carried in the press, on the questions under discussion.

Comrades! The results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session are at the center of the Soviet people's attention. The working people of the republic, as of the entire country, have received with tremendous interest and great satisfaction the striking speech, which was profound in content, at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It thoroughly analyzes the path to fulfillment of the socioeconomic program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, makes a comprehensive political evaluation of the 11th Five-Year Plan and determines the key problems, the solution of which demands the concentrated efforts of the party and our entire people.

Leonid Ilich's speech is a document of great inspiration and mobilizing force. Each line and each proposition are imbued with concern for the fuller satisfaction of Soviet man's material and spiritual requirements. This is the main purpose of the CPSU's Leninist course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, which corresponds entirely to the working people's fundamental interests, and the fruitful activity of the Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding political personality and statesman of the modern era, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The Communist Party's policy has always had and continues to have the fervent approval and gratitude of our people and their boundless support.

The workers of the cities and villages of the republic, as of the entire country, are now following Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG with great attention. They interpret this visit as an important new contribution to realization of the Peace Program for the 1980's and the strengthening of good-neighborliness and cooperation in Europe and wholeheartedly wish Leonid Ilich success in his responsible mission.

The decisions of the plenum and the directives and demands set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are a combat guide to action for the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, management authorities and all working people.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed and approved drafts of the 5-year plan and also the country's state plan and budget for 1982. Ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet session, they are now law.

The tasks to be tackled by our republic, T.Ya. Kiselev continued, are reflected in the State Plan for the Belorussian SSR's Economic and Social Development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and the plan and budget for 1982. Comrades V.A. Gvozdev and B.I. Shatilo will report on them to us.

The above-mentioned drafts have been examined in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. They correspond, on the whole, to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Main Directions and also the requirements of the 29th Belorussian Communist Party Congress. Of course, we would have liked a number of matters to have been settled more fully than envisaged by the plans. But our wishes are one thing, and real possibilities are another. True, the possibilities can and must grow if work is organized well everywhere to implement the scheduled plans.

The most important problem now is to increase in every possible way the efficiency and intensification of production. This is, as observed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the party's most important goal.

How is it realized in the draft 5-year plan of the republic?

It is planned that national income will increase 23.3 percent with a growth of capital investments of 10 percent, whereas in the 10th Five-Year Plan this ratio was 28 and 30 percent. Consequently, the plan orients us toward fuller use of the republic's production and scientific-technical potential and all resources and the accelerated introduction of and a reduction in the time taken to commission capacity. Increased preferential growth of national income compared with the gross social product is envisaged. And this, as is known, can be ensured only given a reduction in the material-intensiveness of output and the utmost economies in raw materials, fuel and power. We have to increase social labor productivity 20.4 percent and obtain approximately 90 percent of the increase in national income from this measure.

All sectors of the economy are to reach new, higher parameters.

Industrial production will increase 28 percent. The manufacture of output in the 11th Five-Year Plan will increase R38 billion to total R143 billion.

It is planned to increase the average annual agricultural product 11 percent, that of grain on the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms 26 percent, meat (in live weight) 13.9 percent and milk 7.9 percent. Purchases of livestock and poultry have to be raised in 1985 to 1,315,000 tons and of milk to 4.6 million tons.

We have to assimilate over R22 billion in capital investments, bring on stream a number of large-scale national economic facilities and commission over 21 million square meters of housing.

The consistent solution of social questions is envisaged. Real income per capita will increase 16.6 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees 13.5 percent

and kolkhoz members' pay 22.5 percent. Social consumption funds will grow by 20.6 percent. Public education, the health service, culture and social security will be further developed.

In a word, the 11th Five-Year Plan will bring the republic to a new, higher stage of development.

How did we start and how are we completing the first year of the 5-year plan? T.Ya. Kiselev analyzed certain results of work in the recent period. The republic's industry is fulfilling the plan quotas in the main indicators. In 10 months, R253 million of output, including R80 million worth of consumer goods, were produced over and above the plan.

Eight percent more fixed capital was commissioned than in the corresponding period last year. Among the good collectives from which we can and must learn, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cited at the plenum the construction workers of Belorussia's light industry enterprises. It is our duty to make their experience the property of all the republic's construction organizations.

The plan quotas for the transportation of freight, retail commodity turnover and consumer services were fulfilled.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes gathered 5.7 million tons of grain, 6.3 million tons of potatoes, 1.4 million tons of sugar beet and 85,000 tons of flax fiber. The plan for grain, potato, fruit and berry purchases was overfulfilled. The farms also coped with the quota for the sale to the state of sugar beet. The number of livestock and poultry increased somewhat.

What was achieved by the republic's rural workers is the result of their selfless labor and the active and purposeful organizing and political work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management authorities and the increased skill of the personnel.

The Belorussian working people are proud of the high evaluation of their contribution to the creation of the country's food resources made in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings and his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. This evaluation makes it incumbent on us to commission even more actively the available potential for increasing the production of products of the fields and farmsteads and work even more persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress.

According to Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration data, an increase of 3 percent in the gross social product is anticipated this year for the economy as a whole. But national income will increase 4.5 percent against a planned 3.9 percent. Social labor productivity will increase 4 percent, the equivalent of an annual labor saving of approximately 150,000 persons. This enables us to conclude that we have begun to make fuller use of intensive factors in the development of production.

But this by no means signifies that everything possible has been done and that all are in step with the demands of the times. Efficiency has not yet become the main and decisive aspect in the work of many of our leaders. While evaluating what has been achieved at its worth, we do not have the right to forget that the results could have been more impressive if better use had been made of labor and material resources, the recommendations of science and the experience of the frontrunners and if there had been more organization, responsibility and discipline in all areas of management.

In industry, every eighth enterprise failed to fulfill the 10-month plan for output sales. They were responsible for a product shortfall worth R87 million. Which sectors have the most such collectives? The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade V.L. Bildyukevich, minister) and the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade I.M. Mozolyako, minister). Among the stragglers are the Belavtomaz, Khimvolokno and Bobruyskshina production associations, the Minsk Machine Tool-Building Association and the Grodno Synthetic Fiber, Mogilev Elektrodvigatel, Bobruysk Machine-Building, Baranovichi Machine-Tool Gear and Svetlogorsk Pulp and Paper plants.

We did not manage to reach the industrial production growth rate stipulated by the socialist pledges.

A strained situation concerning plan fulfillment has taken shape in the meat and dairy and chemical and petrochemical industries and at a number of machine-building enterprises. This demands concrete and effective measures. It is necessary to meet people directly in the labor collectives and consult with them. There are possibilities for working better everywhere. And they must be utilized everywhere. It is necessary to pull up the stragglers. It is also necessary to see what our progressive enterprises and all who are coping with their quotas can and are obliged to produce additionally. It is our primary duty to mobilize the resources, initiative and energy of industrial workers to complete the present year with the best indicators.

This is particularly important inasmuch as we have to increase the industrial production growth rate in subsequent years in accordance with the 5-year plan. In 1983-1985 it is to constitute an average of 5.5 percent against 4.3 percent in 1982. To guarantee the accomplishment of this task, it is necessary, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum demands, not only to fulfill but also overfulfill the plan quota of the second year of the 5-year plan. It is necessary to proceed from this goal in the formulation and adoption of counterplans and socialist pledges in the labor collectives.

On what do efforts need to be concentrated primarily? All qualitative and quantitative indicators are important, of course, T.Ya. Kiselev said. But particular attention should constantly be paid to the growth of labor productivity. In the last 10 months it grew 2.8 percent in industry against the 3 percent of the annual plan and 3.5 percent of the pledges. Every ninth enterprise failed to cope with the target. This is a very disturbing fact. Labor productivity has declined in the last 2 years in the Smorgon-silikatobeton Association, at the Grodno Tannery and at the Lidselmash. The labor productivity growth rate has declined in such a major industrial center as Gomel.

Behind all this is discerned a passive attitude toward a rise in the technical level of production, introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and serious shortcomings in the organization of labor. Let us address, for example, such a question as a reduction in manual labor. Let us say plainly, comrades, that discussion of this problem has made the mouth sore. But have we progressed far? The proportion of manual labor remains high and constitutes more than one-third in industry. In the last 5 years, the proportion of workers employed in manual labor declined only 3 points in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. Big complaints in this respect also have to be leveled at the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the construction ministries and many enterprise leaders.

Under conditions in which the problem of labor resources is so acute, the mechanization of manual operations and a reduction in their proportion is a most important way of economizing on labor and an effective means of increasing its productivity. The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum again drew our attention to this question and demanded a sharp reduction in manual labor, primarily heavy manual labor.

Increasing labor productivity means making careful use of each hour and each minute of work time. Currently the republic's industry produces every minute approximately R100,000 worth of products. And how many work minutes are lost? In 9 months of the current year, recorded losses of work time in industry exceeded 600,000 man-days. As a result, there was a product shortfall of almost R75 million.

Or take the question of personnel turnover. It is not declining in practice, one reason why the republic's economy incurs big losses annually.

We can no longer be reconciled to the fact that instead of assertive practical acts aimed at raising labor productivity, certain leaders prefer to take the path of an increase in the number of those employed. One-third of the increase in output has been obtained thanks to this factor in the current year, whereas the figure for Lithuania, which is in competition with us, is 14 percent.

Next year it is planned to obtain approximately three fourths of the increase in industrial output from increased labor productivity. It is necessary that the increase in production be achieved at operating enterprises with a reduction in the number of personnel. This is precisely how the collectives of the Minsk Komsomolka Garment and Instrument-Making imeni Lenin and Gomel Gidroavtomatika associations, the Minsk Transfer Machinery Plant and a number of others are operating. Practically all collectives have such possibilities.

In the present 5-year plan, almost 90 percent of the increase in industrial output in the republic must be obtained at operating enterprises. For this reason, particular significance is attached to an improvement in the use of fixed production capital. But here too not everything is as it should be with us. According to preliminary data, the output-capital ratio in the current year will decline 3 percent. This is largely connected with the low equipment shift-work coefficient and essential shortcomings in the assimilation of new capacity.

Of the 143 facilities commissioned in the last 3 years surveyed by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, less than full capacity was being used at one out of every three, despite the fact that the standard periods for its assimilation had expired. For a variety of reasons, planned indicators have not been achieved in the production of sulfuric acid in the Grodno Azot Association, lime-and-sand brick at the Bobruysk Construction Materials Works and dishware at the Dobrush Procelain Plant. Capacity is being assimilated and used unsatisfactorily at certain enterprises built on the basis of complete-set imported equipment. This applies, in particular, to the Lida Varnish and Paint Plant, the Vitebsk Carpet Works and certain others.

A difficult situation has been created in the Beloruskaliy Association Fourth Administration. Capacity for the manufacture of 1,456,000 tons of potassium fertilizer a year was introduced here in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Owing to serious design blunders and the low quality of production equipment, however, its assimilation is lagging behind schedule. The enterprise systematically fails to cope with fulfillment of the plan. According to preliminary data, in the present year, the shortfall in fertilizer supply in the current year will be almost 100,000 tons. All this is jeopardizing fulfillment of the 5-year plan quotas for an increase in potassium fertilizer production.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Chemical Industry Department and Minskiy Obkom must put implementation of the recently compiled program for modernization of equipment and refinement of the production process in the ore administration under strict supervision. This is not an easy program. Almost R25 million worth of construction and installation alone has to be performed.

The amount of uninstalled equipment is still great here. In 9 months of the current year it increased in the republic by R127 million and reached almost R430 million, including R249 million worth of imported equipment. Of course, much equipment will be assembled in the fourth quarter. But there is also above-norm equipment and more than R8 million worth of simply surplus equipment. It is necessary to investigate immediately each instance of such a remiss attitude toward public property and hold the culprits to account.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum pointed once again to the need for better use of material and fuel-energy resources and demanded that technical progress and capital investment policy, the enterprise of the managers and the initiative of the labor collectives be targeted toward the accomplishment of this task. Many party organizations are working actively in this direction. As a result, the republic is coping this year with the targets for economies in fuel, power, cement and timber. The material consumption of output will decline .7 percent compared with last year, saving approximately R150 million.

But far from everything is being done here. Lax management and extravagance are tolerated and no struggle is being waged to reduce basic production costs at many

enterprises. Outdated, overstated raw material and intermediate product expenditure norms still apply in places. Full use is not being made of the possibilities of scientific-technical progress for an improvement in the designs of manufactured machinery and equipment. Many of them remain heavy, unproductive and energy-consuming.

The annual target for economies in rolled metal in the republic was fulfilled 60 percent in 9 months, but 45 percent at enterprises of the city of Minsk and 53 percent at those of Mogilevskaya Oblast. But we have an example to follow. Mainly thanks to an improvement in production techniques, the Minsk Bearing Plant is systematically reducing the rolled metal expenditure norms. Some 1,600 tons of it have been saved in the current year. All this is enabling the collective to secure an increase in production virtually without an increase in metal consumption. And it is unfortunate that this experience is not being extensively disseminated.

Many instances of the overexpenditure of fuel and power are still being permitted. This applies primarily to the enterprises and organizations of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and Ministry of Light Industry and the Belmezhkolkhozstroy.

A principal cause of this situation is the unsatisfactory state of the normative setup at many enterprises and even in certain sectors. Understated targets for economies in fuel-energy resources are sometimes conveyed.

Particular importance is attached to all this today, with the onset of the winter period. The facts show that certain enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, organizations and establishments have found themselves unprepared for operation under winter conditions. Nor has everything been done to fully provide the population with fuel.

There are questions here for the soviets, ministries and departments and the government of the republic.

The policy of an increase in production efficiency demands an increase in the reliability and lifespan and an improvement in all the qualitative characteristics of manufactured products. Currently, one fourth of output is produced with the official Symbol of Quality here. This is not, of course, enough, particularly if we consider the extent to which our industry is provided with equipment and the qualifications of its personnel. And only a modest growth is planned for the present 5-year plan. Certain enterprises are working inadequately to raise the technical level of the products and are manufacturing obsolete products.

And how are the oblast, city and rayon party organizations reacting to this? In Gomelskay Oblast there are 102 enterprises whose products await certification. The Symbol of Quality has not been bestowed on a single product at 53 of them. Have the obkom and oblispolkom investigated this problem?

The same question may be put to comrade ministers L.N. Nagibovich and A.Ya. Kiykov and many leaders of associations and enterprises where everything is far from what it should be with respect to product quality. There was a lowering of the rating and rejection of from 8 to 12 percent of the garments and leather haberdashery, footwear, outer knitwear and linen underwear, headgear, cloth and furniture checked by the trade inspectorate. There are instances of electronic clocks, television receivers and cameras being rejected. The reasons for such a situation are to be found in the failure to observe standards and specifications, a violation of production techniques and, sometimes, simply an unconscientious attitude toward work.

It is essential to enhance the role of comprehensive product-quality control systems. There is still much formalism here. Approximately 300 enterprises, which have reported the introduction of these systems, are not producing any articles bearing the official Symbol of Quality. There are such collectives in every oblast and every city. Party, soviet and management authorities must strive to ensure that the quality-control system fulfills its purpose.

It is necessary to speed up the rate of equipment replacement in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Here, as in other areas of production intensification, we expect a big contribution from the scientists, designers and production engineers. In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, we have to put an end to the unnecessary dispersal of scientific forces, implement more energetically the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the efficient use of scientific-technical potential and accelerate the introduction of new equipment.

In the light of the requirements of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, particular attention needs to be paid to improving coverage of the growing requirement for consumer goods. Manufacture of these goods will increase 28.1 percent in the republic in the 5-year plan. In overall terms, it is planned in the 5 years to produce R11 billion worth more of these goods than in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee considers it possible and necessary not only to fulfill but to overfulfill the planned quotas. For this it is necessary to make fuller use of the capacity of each enterprise and of local sources of raw material and production waste. It is necessary to enlist the labor resources of the small cities and worker communities and people of pension age as much as possible in the accomplishment of this task and to develop work at home, crafts and the auxiliary production of agricultural and cooperative organizations.

Everyone, evidently, understands the importance of this question. But not everyone is acting with due assertiveness. A number of enterprises is failing to cope with the plans for the manufacture of goods in wide demand. While fulfilling the quotas in monetary terms, many fail to ensure the manufacture of products in the planned assortment. Thus, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry has fallen considerably short the supply of leather footwear, silk cloth, children's leotards and porcelain-glazed dishware. This year the ministry's enterprises have failed to supply the trading organizations with goods in the agreed assortment worth R32 million.

Or another example. The Ministry of Local Industry is responsible for satisfying the consumer demand for 110 items. In 10 months of this year it failed to fulfill the plan in one out of every three of them, including items such as dishwashers, children's sleds, school chalk, ironing boards and similar items. Attempts are made to explain this by material-technical supply shortcomings. Yes, they exist. But this is not the sole cause. Nonfulfillment of the quotas in a number of items is simply a consequence of flaws in the organization of production and its leadership. There is also, obviously, not enough exactingness on the part of the ministries and oblispolkoms toward enterprise leaders for the unconditional fulfillment of quotas in the required assortment.

In the 5-year period we have to increase the production of everyday cultural and household items by a factor of 1.4. As is known, an increasingly big contribution to the accomplishment of this task is to be made by machine-building, instrument-making and radio electronics and chemical industry enterprises. And the attitude of the leaders of the Vitebsk Watch Components Plant, the Minsk Electrical Engineering Plant and other enterprises, who envisage a negligible increase in the manufacture of consumer goods in the current 5-year plan, is utterly out of keeping with this goal. Moreover, a number of collectives has reduced the production of such goods in the present year.

Certain enterprise leaders and soviet and management authorities are failing to display due initiative and assertiveness in this important matter; in brief, they are failing to cope with the duties entrusted to them. Yet the party committees are reconciling themselves to the situation. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee hopes that they will adopt a high-minded attitude in this matter.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, both in the economic and in the political spheres the central problem of the entire 5-year plan is the food problem.

In the spirit of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November Plenum, the efforts of the party committees and organizations and all rural workers must be geared to an increase in the efficiency of farming and animal husbandry. This makes it incumbent on us to assess what has been achieved critically in order to learn lessons from the practice of management, prevent a repetition of mistakes that have occurred and outline the paths to and methods for the fullest use of potential, the recommendations of science and progressive experience.

The results of work in the first year of the 5-year plan are highly instructive in this respect. T.Ya. Kiselev dwelt on some of them.

You know that the spring-summer period was dry. This was reflected in the formation of the harvest. However, on the farms and in the rayons that have reached the highest standard of farming, the negative influence of the weather was far less.

We all need to proceed from the fact that there have been whims of the weather in the past and that we are not insured against them in the future. This means that we must be prepared to work efficiently and ensure fulfillment of the outlined plans under all conditions.

We have every reason to say that in the current year we could have had higher indicators in the yield and gross harvests of grain and other crops if there had been no gaps and shortcomings at all stages -- in preparation for the sowing, the sowing itself, the tending of the sown areas and the harvesting.

Our farms incurred considerable losses owing to the prolongation of the time taken over the harvesting. This year the weather was, it may be said, ideal for harvesting operations. Nevertheless, on many farms the reaping lasted for an inordinate length of time. In Verkhnedvinskiy, Braslavskiy, Miorskiy, Smorgonskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Berezinskiy, Krupskiy, Pukhovichskiy and Chervenskiy Rayons it lasted approximately a month. And this led both to big losses of grain and a delay in subsequent agricultural operations.

It is essential in each rayon and on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz to analyze the results of the current year comprehensively and in depth, uncover the reasons for the shortfall in the harvest of the field's products and adopt measures to strengthen organizational and political work.

In 1982 we have to raise the gross grain harvest to 7.7 million tons. For this it is necessary to secure a yield of 25.3 quintals on a republic average. It is planned to obtain per hectare 174 quintals of potatoes, 263 quintals of sugar beet, 156 quintals of vegetables and 5.3 quintals of flax fiber. The socialist pledges should, as you understand, be higher.

To attain the planned parameters, it is necessary to make more efficient use of capital investments, land, fertilizer, equipment and all resources. It is essential to ensure the high organization of labor and that all work is done at a high-performance level and within the optimum periods.

Today it is necessary to remind you of a primary task -- the timely performance of the entire set of operations connected with preparations for the spring sowing and obtaining a high harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan. Everything is of importance here -- what kind of seeds we will have, how much fertilizer we procure and apply, how we overhaul the equipment. And the main thing is the work with people.

The most critical and, perhaps, most complex area of work for all of us is animal husbandry, an increase in meat and milk production and an improvement in supplies thereof to the population. As we have already said, a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum will be devoted to this matter in February 1982. But there is a need even today to touch on this big topic.

It is necessary in the public sector next year to produce 4.1 million tons of milk and 990,000 tons of meat (in live weight), 10 and 9 percent, respectively, higher than this year's anticipated level. The per cow milk yield is to total 2,200 kilos, the average daily weight gains of cattle no less than 650 and of hogs 400 grams and the weight of a head of sold livestock 355 kilos.

Of course, achieving these indicators will not be easy. But we must organize work so as to not only fulfill but overfulfill them. The more so in that the republic is in debt to the state in the sale of animal husbandry products.

Our farms now have somewhat more in the way of coarse and succulent fodder resources than last year. Their structure and quality are better.

In October-November the kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved a certain increase in production, milk yield per cow and milk procurement and cattle and hog weight gains in fattening compared with the same period last year. The task is to continue from day to day to increase the milk yields and weight gains on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and at every farmstead and complex.

Open party meetings with the participation of animal husbandry workers were held in October on all farms in accordance with the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decree. They determined the measures for the organized wintering of livestock and the increased production and procurement of milk and meat.

But these measures are not being backed up everywhere by the necessary organization of work. Due order has not been brought to bear everywhere at the livestock sections. In October and 20 days of November, Mogilevskaya Oblast and Gorodokskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Miorskiy, Orshanskiy, Rossonskiy, Sennenskiy, Chashnikskiy, Narovlyanskiy, Petrikovskiy, Checherskiy, Luninetskiy, Smorgonskiy and Uzdenskiy rayons produced less milk than in the corresponding period last year. The average daily livestock weight gains in fattening on the farms of Vitebskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Ushachskiy, Buda-Koshelevskiy, Checherskiy and Mogilevskiy rayons was less than 400 grams in October. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 13 rayons are obtaining average daily hog weight gains of less than 200 grams.

The leaders of these farms must give thought to their personal responsibility for the continued lagging. We believe, T.Ya. Kiselev said, that the plenum will instruct the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau to hold those guilty of this lagging strictly to account.

The main thing today is the rational and efficient use of fodder resources and an increase in their nutrient value thanks to protein-vitamin and mineral additives. It is necessary that each kilo of fodder produce the highest product yield. It is necessary to emphatically put an end to instances of lax management.

The question of an increase in the number of livestock remains important for us. The leaders of Oktyabrskiy, Buda-Koshelevskiy, Orshanskiy and Lioznenskiy rayons, which have allowed a reduction in the number of all types of livestock to occur, are undoubtedly aware of this. But why, then, are measures not being adopted? There has been a decline in the number of cows in 25 rayons. It is necessary to investigate -- and not merely investigate, but examine -- why this has occurred. The leaders of the BSSR Ministry of Agriculture are also undoubtedly to blame here.

The decline in the number of livestock among the population is also causing concern. At the start of the current year, one out of every five private farms in the countryside had no livestock, one out of every four no hogs and one out of every three no cows. It follows from this that it is necessary to assist the private subsidiary farms in every possible way to acquire livestock and provide fodder for it. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes act precisely this way. This year the population has been sold 556,000 piglets for breeding, or 31 percent more than last year. The population has a large quantity of coarse fodder, potatoes and root crops. Some 270,000 tons of formula food

will be allocated from state resources by way of reciprocal sale for animal husbandry products. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have allocated more than 200,000 tons of grain as labor remuneration. All this will make it possible to increase the number and productiveness of livestock on the private subsidiary farms.

We must not underestimate the significance of hog raising as a source of rapid increase in meat production. Last year the complexes provided us with only 20 percent of all pork. And this means that neither today nor tomorrow can we manage without the farmsteads. They need to be preserved and developed. Considering the shortage of concentrated feed, it is necessary here to revive and actively employ the traditional unconcentrated type of feeding. What has been said by no means signifies that we will not build complexes.

Matters have evolved pretty well in the republic in poultry breeding following its transition to an industrial footing. The 1981 USSR State Prize has deservedly been awarded to a group of leaders and specialists of this sector. But this by no means signifies that all potential has been commissioned and that full use is being made of the experience of the frontrunners here.

These and many other questions concerning the development of animal husbandry demand daily attention on the part of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government, all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the agricultural authorities centrally and locally. We have a right to expect more from the workers of scientific research establishments, primarily the Institute of Animal Husbandry.

The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and farm leaders and specialists, T.Ya. Kiselev continued, are obliged to create the best possibilities everywhere for the highly productive work of stockbreeders. It is a question of people's working conditions and recreation, the furnishing of comfortable social and reading rooms for them and improvement in the workers' moral and material encouragement.

The subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations can and should make a more impressive contribution to the republic's food resources. However, they are not being created quickly enough, and the land that is allocated is sometimes not developed. The enterprise and initiative of the rayon and city party and soviet authorities and industrial enterprises and organizations are essential here.

And one further question deserving attention. This year, as in past years, great assistance has been rendered to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the performance of the most important agricultural operations by the patrons -- the collectives of industrial enterprises and city organizations and establishments, students, trainees and Soviet Army soldiers. At the same time, patronage assistance can and should be more effective. And by no means thanks to an increase in the numbers of those enlisted in agricultural operations but primarily thanks to an improvement in the organization of their labor. It is necessary to emphatically expunge spontaneity from patronage ties. They must be switched to a planned footing.

As observed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the food problem consists not only of securing an upsurge in agricultural production but also of solving a number of questions connected with its technical servicing and the storage and processing of the products. One of the most urgent of these is the creation of modern facilities for these purposes. The available repositories for vegetables, potatoes and fruit far from satisfy our requirements.

It is necessary in the current 5-year pla to pay closer attention to this question, make better use of the allocated capital investments and also pool the resources of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, industrial enterprises and trading and procurement organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum again confirmed that the practical implementation of the directive of the 26th party congress concerning an increase in the efficiency of capital investments was and remains a central question of our management.

Unfortunately, not everything possible is being done in this field in our republic. There are currently 19,311 production facilities at the construction stage, whereas last year there were 18,857. Standard installation times are not being observed. Moreover, their prolongation is sometimes even included in the plan. The planned duration of the construction of facilities completed in 1980 was envisaged at 5.3 years against the actual 5.2 and the normative 3.8 years. Certain clients allocate capital investments without regard for the norms in effect, and construction workers drag out the implementation of the work. The construction of a second complex at the Mogilev Silk Cloth Works lasted 53 months instead of the normative 22. A splint-slab board shop in the Borisovdrev Association was built in 4 years instead of 2. A similar situation is also taking shape in Minsk in the construction of the Belarus' Hotel, the second stage of the television complex and other facilities.

The amount of incomplete construction is still considerable. At the start of the current year it constituted 167 percent of annual capital investments at projects of the BSSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, 159 percent at those of the Ministry of Gas Industry, 121 percent at those of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and 119 percent at those of the Ministry of Food Industry.

The plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and the assimilation of capital investments are not being fulfilled. The commissioning of capacity at the Grodno Synthetic Fiber Plant, in the Polimir Association and elsewhere has been disrupted.

Considerable lagging has been allowed to develop in the construction of facilities of the Bobruyskshina Production Association and at the Mozyr Oil Refinery and Novopolotsk Protein-Vitamin Concentrates, Gomel Glass and Volkovysk Roofing and Construction-Finishing Machinery plants. Capacity is being constructed at a slow pace in the Khimvolokno Production Association and at the Polotsk Fiberglass Plant, which are being installed on a compensation basis.

Work is not developing quickly enough in the installation of a metallurgical conversion plant in Zhlobin. Just as assertively as certain comrades strove for its inclusion in the construction plan, so as passive is their behavior now, when the time has come to get to work.

Plans for the capital construction of enterprises manufacturing consumer goods are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. There was a shortfall in the performance of construction and installation operations to the tune of R7.6 million in 10 months of this year at projects of the food, meat and dairy, local and fish industries.

Matters are no better here in the installation of social projects. The supply of housing has fallen 328,000 square meters below target. Plans for the construction of general educational schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics, vocational-technical schools and cultural centers are not being fulfilled.

It is essential that the republic ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations and the Gosplan and Gossnab and the party and soviet authorities concentrate the required fittings, material and labor resources and equipment and transport at the construction projects due for completion, do everything possible to put an end to the lag that has been allowed to develop and commission all facilities without exception, as the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum demands.

Next year it is planned to assimilate R4.1 billion of capital investments, introduce almost R4.3 billion of fixed capital and commission 4.2 million square meters of housing and a number of everyday cultural facilities. As you can see, both the construction workers and clients will have to do a great deal of work.

I Would like to draw the Belorussian SSR Gosplan's attention to the need for more careful study of the question of what to build where and when. It is necessary to determine more precisely which enterprise ought to be modernized and when. The proportion of this work in capital construction cannot yet be deemed adequate. The modernization and retooling of operating enterprises should be the principal paths to an increase in the manufacture of industrial products and an increase in production efficiency.

We must continue to refine the management of construction. Particular attention should be paid here to an improvement in the activity of the construction trusts and associations and the strengthening and more efficient use of their production facilities.

Successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan will depend to a considerable extent on the rhythmic, coordinated work of all transport components. For this reason, the struggle to increase the efficiency of its operation should be our daily concern.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the Central Committee plenum, in the course of fulfilling the 5-year plan it will be necessary to simultaneously refine the operational mechanism and the system of managing the economy. The well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on this score is being introduced slowly and half-heartedly in the republic. Production activity is often oriented toward the notorious "gross" and not the interests of the consumer. It is not by chance that many collectives are conscientiously fulfilling the plan for the production of products in cost terms but failing to cope with it in terms of the prescribed list and assortment and failing to fulfill contractual commitments.

The normative method of planning is not being introduced quickly enough and due attention is not being paid to increasing the role of cost accounting and economic levers and stimuli. There is still considerable work here for the Gosplan, ministries and departments and enterprises and organizations.

T.Ya. Kiselev went on to dwell on questions of organizing and ideological-educational activity connected with mobilization of the working people for fulfillment of the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan. A great deal of crucial work lies ahead of us in all areas of economic and cultural building, he said. We have large-scale tasks to tackle. To cope with them successfully it is necessary to underpin the plan figures with economic and organizational-political measures guaranteeing their fulfillment. "Organization, efficiency and discipline," Leonid Ilich pointed out, "these are indispensable demands both centrally and locally. It is from this standpoint that the activity of all party, state and management authorities should be organized."

The plenum demanded a considerable strengthening of the party committees' influence on economic life. This by no means signifies petty tutelage or substitution for the soviet and management authorities. It is a question of a well-considered and exacting personnel policy, persistence and purposefulness in the defense of state interests and a resolute struggle against violations of adopted decisions, Soviet laws and the standards and principles of the socialist way of life.

It is necessary to more assertively eradicate shortcomings in the organization of labor and production, indiscipline and remiss management. Attention has to be drawn to the fact that we frequently speak essentially about the same gaps and the same lagging enterprises and farms. And although measures to rectify the situation are formulated on each occasion, perceptible changes for the better are sometimes not observed. It is a question here of a lack of the necessary practical work, inadequacy of the verification of performance and insufficient exactingness toward personnel for performance of their party and official duty.

Certain of our leaders are utterly incapable of abandoning the practice of endlessly convening a variety of conferences, sessions and meetings. But there is no time for supervision of the activity of the organizations under their jurisdiction and for live work with people at enterprises and construction sites and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Sharing interesting thoughts on ideological education, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev says in his remarkable "Vospominaniya" ["Reminiscences"], is something every leader and every communist should have a taste for.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches tremendous significance to the efficiency of the primary party organizations. The moral-psychological climate in the labor collectives and people's mood and their readiness to tackle impending tasks and fulfill the plans and socialist pledges largely depend on the level of their organizational and political work. It is essential that every communist, the plenum emphasized, give all his strength, experience and knowledge to finding reserves and increasing the efficiency of work and set a worthy example of labor selflessness. It is necessary to strive to the utmost to ensure that the primary party organizations more actively influence both the course of operational concerns and an improvement in educational work among the working people and firmly pursue the party line in all things.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that the tasks of communist creation set by the party would be tackled successfully. The working people of Belorussia, as of the whole country, share this confidence. They consider implementation of the party's plans their vital concern and their primary patriotic and international duty. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is becoming increasingly widespread in the republic. Its principal content is struggle to fulfill the socioeconomic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In conclusion, T.Ya. Kiselev assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally on behalf of the participants in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum that the party organizations, personnel and all communists of the republic would be up to the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.(prolonged applause)

KIRILENKO, OTHERS ATTEND TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD081640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The ninth congress of the trade union of workers in construction and the building materials industry opened in Moscow today. Taking part in the work of the congress are Kirilenko, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dymshits and Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; and heads of a number of ministries and departments.

Further Details

LD092330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Marking the 5-year plan with shock work in order to fulfill and overfill this year's tasks -- this is what the country's builders see as their duty. The means of carrying out the planned tasks here outlined by the delegates to the ninth congress held by the workers of the construction and building materials industries trade unions, which ended in Moscow.

Kirilenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Demichev and Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibeyev, chairman of the AUCCTU; and others participated in the congress.